









L. Hewitt

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INTRODUCTION.

ACCOUNT OF THE GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.

THE Great Western Railway has always occupied a great share of public attention, equally from its position, as from the peculiar features which distinguish its construction. It forms a direct communication through Bath between London and Bristol, and is one of the most important lines of traffic in the kingdom. Passing through the middle of the south of England, it commands the traffic of above two millions of people and of the richest part of the island with the rest of the country. The vale of the Severn, with a large population, is also one of its natural tributaries; and altogether it occupies a position perhaps unequalled in railway communication. Branches are already in progress, giving it, by Cheltenham and Gloucester, a second communication to the north, and by the Exeter line a certain monopoly of the south-west of England. Of the road to the south of Ireland it can never be deprived; and recently it has entered successfully into competition for a portion of the American traffic.

It is $117\frac{1}{2}$ miles long, and proceeds through the basin of the Thames as far as Swindon, soon after which enters that of the Avon, which it pursues for the remainder of its course. It commences in some of the earliest formations of the tertiary period of the Lon-

don basin, in which it continues nearly as far as Reading: it then passes through the chalk for some distance, and ends in the secondary formations, which are compressed as it were together a short distance from its terminus. It affords as great a variety of geological sections as can be obtained on any line, and is one of the best tours that can be pursued by the geological amateur. Following the banks of the Thames, it visits scenes richer in their historical and literary associations than any part of the empire; and affords never-failing enjoyment to the admirer of the placid beauties of English landscape. On the right it has the renowned spa of Cheltenham and the unrivalled scenery of the Wye; and after passing through Bath it has on the left countries as rich as they are picturesque. Thus it vies with any railway in the world for the beauty of its position; and it is of itself an interesting feature, from the grandeur and novelty of its construction.

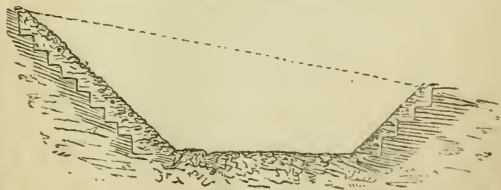
After the usual surveys, and the accustomed time spent in obtaining capital, this great undertaking received the Royal assent to its act of incorporation on the 31st of August, 1835, and active operations were immediately commenced to ensure its energetic prosecution. It is one of the most simple lines in its section of any railway in the kingdom, and is formed of two principal inclined planes. It was the object of Mr. I. K. Brunel, its projector and engineer, to make the plan as perfect in its details as the present state of science would permit, and, so far as practicable, to anticipate the future progress of railway improvement. One of his endeavours was to obtain a line as nearly level as the nature of the ground would permit; and he has so far succeeded, that, according to the testimony of the most eminent engineers, it is unequalled for its gradients. There is only one summit level, which is at Swindon, near the Cheltenham branch; and here it is 253 feet above

the London depôt, and 275 feet above that at Bristol—76 miles distant from the London end, and $41\frac{1}{2}$ from the other terminus. From London to Dudcot it rises gradually at a rate not exceeding 4 feet per mile, or 1 in 1320, and generally under that. Thence to Swindon it continues to rise with a maximum inclination of 6 feet per mile, or of one in 880. From Swindon to Bath the general gradient is 6 feet per mile, or one in 880; but it is broken by two inclined planes, both of one in 106 or 50 feet per mile—that at Wootton Bassett 1 mile 3 furlongs in length, and that at Box of $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles. The curves are chiefly of 4, 5, or 6 miles radius, and are as gentle as possible: one curve, however, is not more than $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile radius.

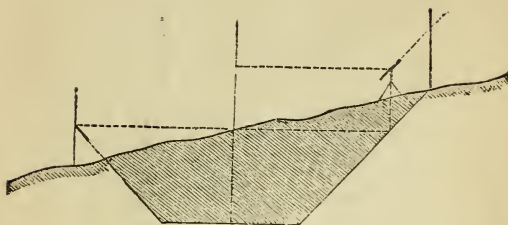
For 96 miles from London there is no tunnel, until we come to that at Box, which is the longest on the line, being $1\frac{3}{4}$ miles in length; but between Bath and Bristol are four, one of 528 yards ($\frac{1}{3}$ mile), one of 1012 yards ($\frac{1}{2}$ mile), one of 132 yards, and another of 435 yards ($\frac{1}{4}$ mile). The tunnels, although for a longer line, are three-quarters of a mile less than on the London and Birmingham Railway. The width of the tunnels is 30 feet, and their height varies from 25 to 30.

The cuttings are about ten millions of cubic yards, and, according to the parliamentary evidence, are lighter than on any other principal line; the proportion

Section of a Cutting.

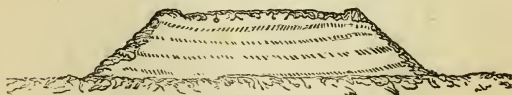


Section of Cutting prepared for setting out.



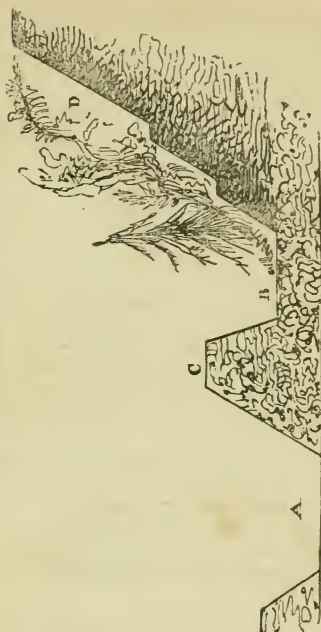
being, for the Southampton, about 200,000 yards per mile; for the London and Birmingham 110,000; for the Liverpool and Manchester, 100,000; and for the Great Western, 80,000. The average of the deep cutting is from 30 to 40 feet, and of the embankments from 25 to 30 feet, and they rarely exceed these heights.

Section of an Embankment.



The construction of the Great Western Railway differs from that previously adopted, and these variations may be arranged under several heads. The width of gage or distance between the rails generally used is four feet eight inches and a half, but experience has shown, on the Liverpool and Manchester Railway, that the rails are too narrow for the boiler room they want; on the Czarsko Selo Railway six feet has been allowed, and in Ireland a wide gage has been preferred. The width determined upon

Section of Cuttings and Embankment.

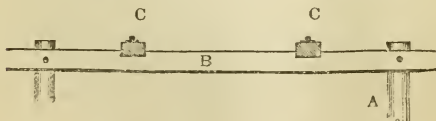


A, Open cutting. C, Embankment. B, Cutting in the side of a hill. D, Side of a hill laid out in terraces.

by Mr. Brunel is seven feet, and the reasons in favour of it are, that it will allow of a higher rate of speed. The diameter of the wheels of the carriage has also been increased, while the centre of gravity of the carriage is kept low; and thus less friction and greater steadiness of motion is obtained. All sorts of carriages can be carried within the wheels of the trucks, and larger and more powerful engines may be employed. Mr. Brunel has also in some

places substituted for blocks a continuous bearing of timber, with piles, upon which the iron rails that constitute the track of the wheels are placed. Longitudinal timbers of Memel pine, Kyanized, of a scantling of from five to seven inches in depth, and twelve to fourteen inches in breadth, and about thirty feet long, are placed along the whole line. Then these timbers are bolted to cross sleepers or transoms at intervals of every fifteen feet; double transoms, each six inches broad, and nine inches deep, being placed at the joinings of each of the longitudinal timbers, and single transoms of the same scantling being placed midway between the joinings. These transoms stretch across, and are bolted to all the four lines of rails. Within the two lines of rails of each track piles of beach, Kyanized, are driven from the upper surface of the railway into the solid ground, so as to retain a firm hold thereof, and the transoms are bolted to the heads of these piles. These piles are so arranged that the piles of the corresponding rail are placed opposite to the intermediate distances, and not opposite to each other, thus ○ ○ ○ ○ ○. To prevent the sleepers from spreading, there are, at every fifteen feet, iron ties across the railway, spiked down at each end to the sleepers, (v. Fig. 6).

Fig. 1—Transverse section of Railway at Maidenhead.



A, Piles of beech.

B, Cross-beams or transoms of pine. These transoms are placed alternately double and single, as shown in fig. 2.

C, Longitudinal sleepers of pine, upon which the rails are fastened.

Fig. 2.—Plan of Railway at Maidenhead.

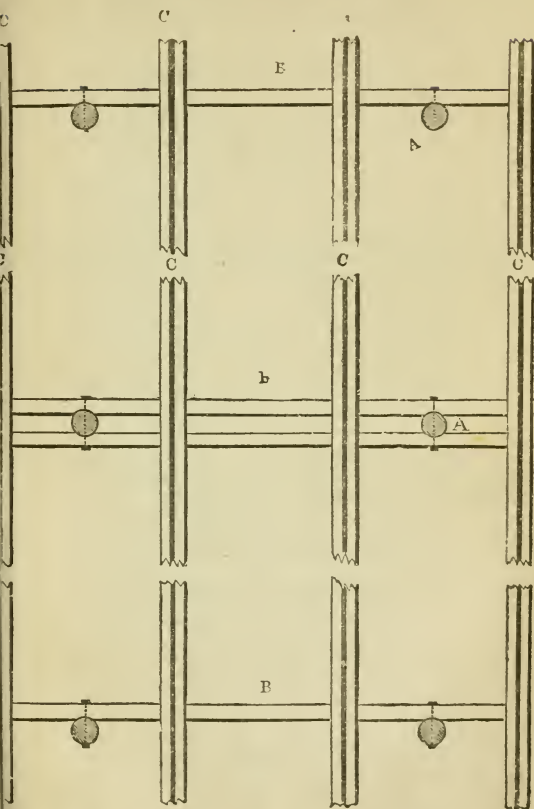


Fig. 3 is a side view of the sleepers, at one of the joints, showing the way in which they are fastened down to the cross-beams.

Fig. 3—Side-view of the Sleepers.

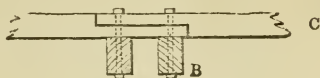


Fig. 4 is a plan of the rail, showing the holes that are punched in the flange for the screw to fasten the rail down to the sleeper.

Fig. 4. Plan of the Rail.

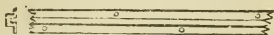


Fig. 5 is a side-view of the rail, sleeper, cross transoms, and one of the piles, showing the way in which they are fastened together.

Fig. 5. Side-view of the Rail, &c.

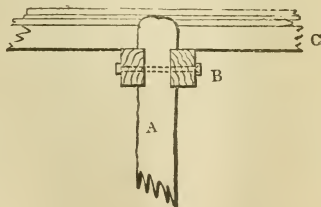


Fig. 6—Section of the Piles.

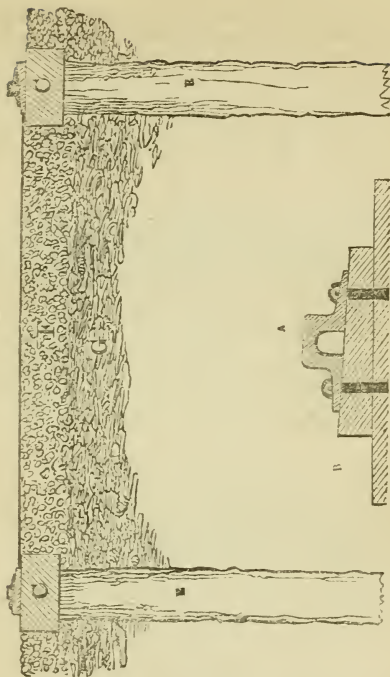


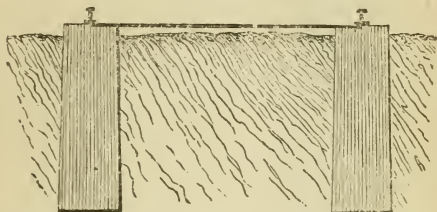
Fig. 7—Section of the Rails.

A, wrought-iron rail. B, a feather-edge or wedge-shaped piece of oak. C, sleepers of timber. D, Iron tie-bar to connect the two sleepers E, piles eight inches diameter. F, ballasting. G, embankment.

Upon the top of the sleepers are laid the rails, with an intermediate distance of seven feet and a half, an inch clear of the rails. Between the rail and the sleeper is a feather-edge or wedge-shaped piece of board, of oak or hard wood, eight inches wide and one

and a half inch thick on the outer edge, and one and a quarter inch thick on the inner edge, which gives the rails a slight pitch inwards, so as to make the tops coincide with the levelled or conical rim of the wheels, which touches the rails with a bearing equal to the width of the top of the rails, instead of a point, as in the ordinary mode of laying them. Fig. 8,

Fig. 8.



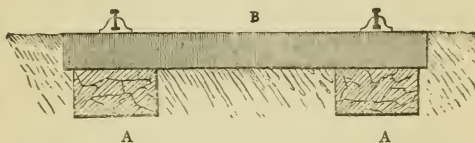
shows the mode of securing the rails by an iron tie-bar, adopted on the Jamaica and Brooklyn Railway in the State of New York. The rails are wrought, rolled in lengths of fifteen feet, of No. 2 iron, becoming equal to the best quality of No. 3 iron, and weighing 43 lbs. to the yard, and made hollow (Fig. 7). The top is two inches wide, base six inches, and height one inch and three-quarters; holes are punched in the flanges on both sides (Fig. 4), about eighteen inches apart, to secure the rail (without chairs) to the sleepers, by means of screws eight inches long. The surface of the roadway is finished with ballast in the usual manner.

As a comparison of the construction of this railway with others varying from the usual English standard might prove interesting, we will here give a short account of various methods adopted in the United States, which will prove that in that country,

where railways are so widely developed, engineers are too wise to cramp them to one plan, when no sufficient number of data has been obtained to decide which is the best.

Fig. 9 is a section of the method adopted on the Boston and Providence Railway.

Fig. 9. Boston and Providence Railway.



Parallel holes, A, are excavated at intervals of 4 feet from centre to centre, 1 foot 6 inches square, and filled in with broken stone 1 foot deep; upon which are laid transverse timber sleepers, B, 6 feet 6 inches long, and 8 inches square.

Fig 10. Philadelphia and Baltimore Railway.

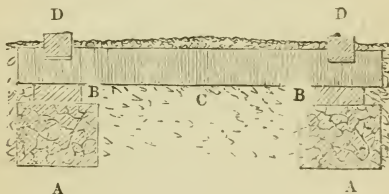
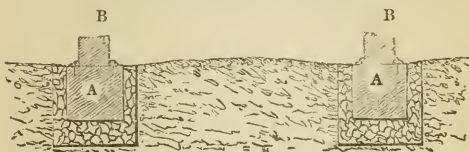


Fig. 10 is a section of the railway between Philadelphia and Baltimore. Parallel trenches, A, are excavated the whole length of the railway, 1 foot 6 inches wide, and 1 foot 2 inches deep: they are filled up with broken flints well rammed down, upon which are bedded the sleepers, B, 10 inches wide and 4 inches thick, of spruce or other timber: on these are laid transverse bearers 6 feet 6 inches long, and

8 inches square, placed 3 feet apart from centre to centre, and fastened to the sleepers by keys. On the top are caulked down longitudinal plates, D, of oak, 6 inches square: on the edge of which is a flat wrought-iron rail $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide, of an inch thick, and in lengths of 15 feet, weighing 15 lbs. per yard, each rail being fastened by twelve nails. On a portion of the line, another mode of construction is adopted, as shown in Fig. 11.

Fig. 11. Philadelphia and Baltimore Railway.



Stone sleepers, A, 1 foot 6 inches long by 1 foot and 1 foot high, are bedded in gravel or sand sunk in a hole, 2 feet by 1 foot 6 inches, and 1 foot 4 inches deep, at intervals of 3 feet from centre to centre; and as the sleepers are laid, the plates, B, 6 inches square, secured by cast iron chairs, are spiked down.

The method adopted in the Baltimore and Washington Railway is shown in the following cuts. Fig. 12 is a plan, Fig. 13 is a transverse section, and Fig. 14 is a side view.

Fig 12. Baltimore and Washington Railway Plan.

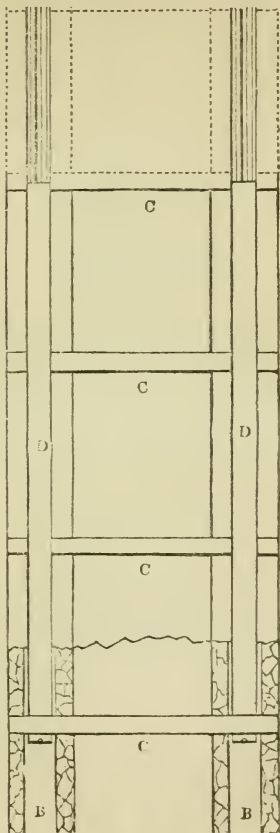


Fig. 13. Baltimore and Washington Railway, side view.

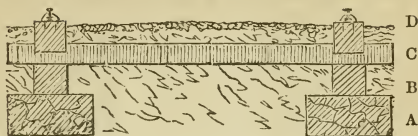
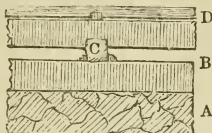
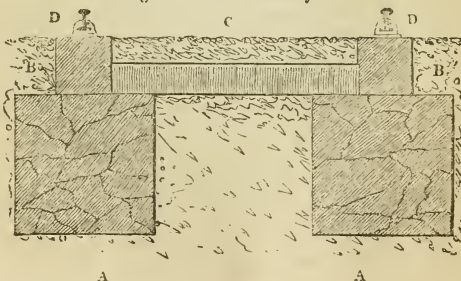


Fig. 14. Baltimore and Washington Railway, side view.



Parallel trenches, A, are cut the whole length of the line, 1 foot 6 inches wide: these are filled in to the depth of 8 inches with broken stones, forming a foundation for the longitudinal timber sleepers, 6 inches by 7, upon which are laid transverse bearers, c, 7 feet long, and $4\frac{1}{4}$ inches square, at intervals of 4 feet from centre to centre: on the top are caulked down longitudinal plates, D, of timber, 6 inches square, upon which are fixed wrought-iron rails, F,

Fig. 15. Lowell Railway.



in 15 feet lengths, $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide at the base, and only 2 inches high, just sufficient to clear the wheels of the carriages. The rails weigh 30 lbs. per yard.

Fig. 15 is a section of the Lowell Railway, Massachusetts. Parallel trenches, A, are excavated, 2 feet 6 inches wide, and varying in depth from 2 feet 6 inches to 3 feet: they are filled in with broken stone, and on the top are bedded granite sleepers, B, 1 foot cube each, and 3 feet apart. Guide pieces, C, of timber, 3 feet long, 1 foot wide, and 6 inches high, are placed transversely between the granite sleepers,

Fig. 16. Schenectady and Saratoga Railway.

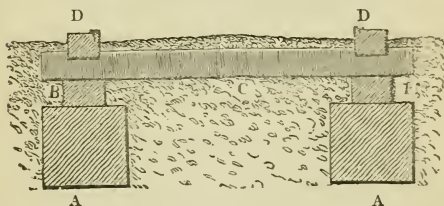


Fig. 16 shows a section of the railway from Schenectady to Saratoga in the State of New York. Parallel trenches, A, are cut, 1 foot 6 inches wide, and filled in with broken stone, 1 foot 6 inches deep, upon which are laid longitudinal timber sleepers, B, 5 inches by 8 inches, with transverse bearers or ties, C, 6 inches by 6 inches, placed 3 feet apart from centre to centre: on the top are caulked down continuous plates, D, of timber, 6 inches square, with a wrought-iron rail or list on the inner edge half an inch thick, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide, weighing 12.60 lbs. per yard. The ends of the rails are jointed or halved one into the other: the stone sleepers and timber are bedded in broken stones and earth.

Fig. 17. Columbia Railway.

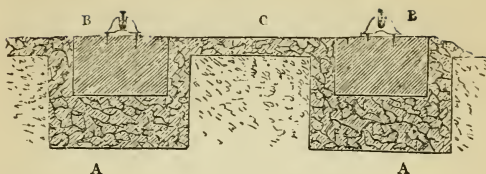
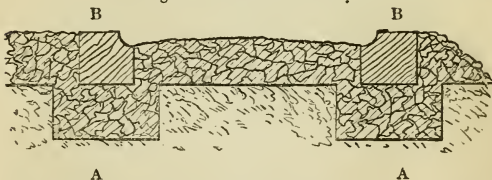


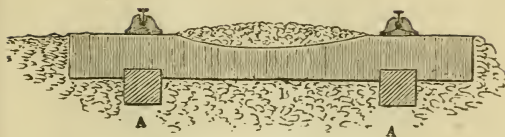
Fig. 17 exhibits a section of the Columbia railway. Parallel trenches, A, are cut, 2 feet 6 inches wide, and 1 foot 8 inches deep, below the surface of the ground, and filled in with broken stone, in which are bedded granite sleepers, B, 1 foot 8 inches square, and 1 foot thick, placed 3 and 4 feet apart, and connected by transverse iron bars, c. Fig. 18 shows another mode adopted on part of the same line.

Fig. 18. Columbia Railway.



Parallel trenches, A, are excavated, 1 foot 10 inches wide, and 1 foot deep below the surface of the ground, and filled in with broken stones, upon which are bedded continuous stone blocks, B, 1 foot square, hollowed on the edge to allow the working of the wheels. The surface of the road is covered with broken stones. Fig 19 shows a third mode adopted on the same line.

Fig. 19. Columbia Railway.



Longitudinal sleepers of timber, 8 inches square, are bedded in the earth, on which are notched down transverse bearers, B, 7 feet long, and 9 inches high, hollowed out in the centre for the roadway, upon which are placed the rails and chairs.

Fig. 20. Philipsburgh and Juniata Railway.

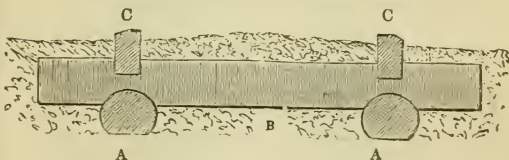


Fig. 20 is a section of the railway from Philipsburgh to Juniata. Parallel trenches are cut and filled in with broken flints, upon which are bedded trees, A, of white oak, 30 inches in diameter, with the under side squared equal to 9 inches in width. On the top are laid transverse bearers or ties, 8 feet long, 9 inches high, and 5 inches wide, placed 4 feet apart. On the top are caulked down the plates, c, of white oak, or heart of pine, 9 inches by 5.

Fig. 21. Charleston and Augusta Railway.

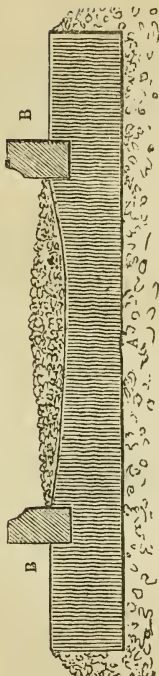
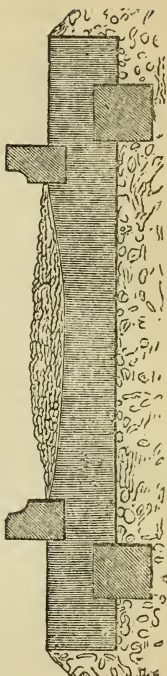


Fig. 22. Charleston and Augusta Railway.



Figs. 21 and 22 show different modes of construction adopted on the railway from Charleston to Augusta. Fig. 21 is a section of the railway on clay and gravelly soil, and Fig. 22 as it is constructed on embankments.

The following cuts represent a peculiar method

of laying railways on piles, patented by Mr. White, and called the Tension Railway.

Fig. 23.—Prospective view of Support Pile, Block, Rail, Wedges, &c.

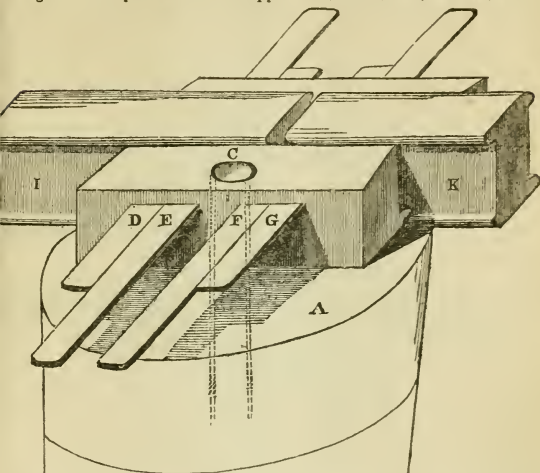
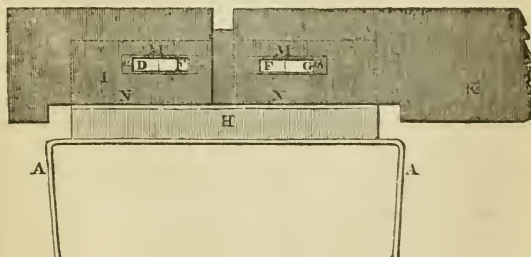


Fig. 24.—Longitudinal Section of Support Pile, Block, Rail, Wedges, &c.



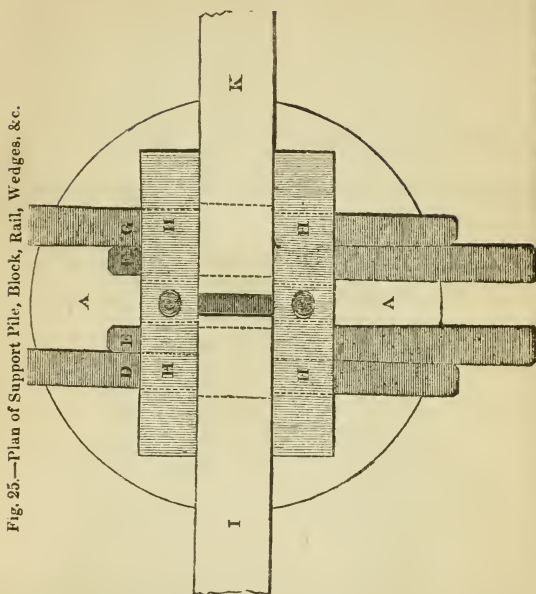
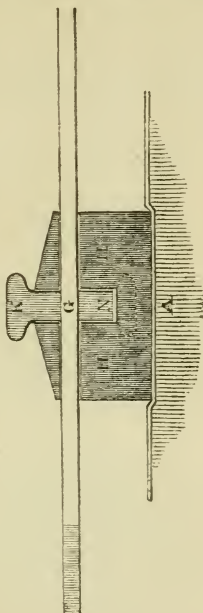


Fig. 25.—Plan of Support Pile, Block, Rail, Wedges, &c.

A, is what is called a resistance pile, with one of the patentee's blocks or chairs, C, H, with its wedges, D, E, F, G, for giving tenseness to the bars which form the rails, I, K, fixed upon it. H, is a block of iron sunk into the top of pile A, and there spiked down by spikes c. Through this block are cut horizontal mortises to receive the lateral wedges or

keys, D, E, E, G, while corresponding mortises are cut in the rails I, K. These resistance piles may be

Fig 26—Section of Rail, Block, Wedge, &c.



any convenient distance from each other, say, one-sixteenth of a mile, and between them, at intervals of about fifteen feet, common piles should be driven to receive similar blocks of a similar size, and fastened down by spikes passing through holes sufficiently larger than the spikes to admit of the play consequent upon expansion and contraction. It is evident

from the foregoing, that if two fixed points be obtained at each end of any metal bar used as a beam or support, or as a stretcher or a bearer, in the construction of any bridge or viaduct, tension may be given to it by means of blocks or lateral wedges, similar to those above described, and, by means of that tension, additional strength imparted to the said bar, and likewise to any timber beam supported by a bearer so used.

Fig 27.—Richardson's Patent Compound Rail.

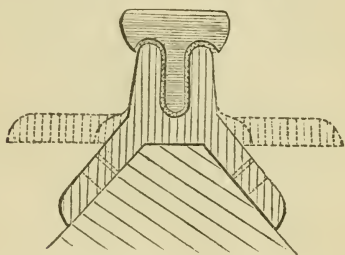


Fig. 27 represents Richardson's Patent Compound Rail, intended to save expense. The cut represents it as applied for continuous bearings, and the dotted lines show the form of another pattern adapted for bearings flat at the top. The scale is a quarter of the real size. The top rails are of wrought iron, and weigh from twelve to twenty pounds per yard, and are rolled in lengths of five or six yards each. The lower rails are of cast iron, and can be made of such strength and weight, from one to two yards long, as may be suitable for the traffic which the line is intended to convey. The wrought rail is bedded in the groove of the cast rail with compressed felt, and connected together with wrought-iron cotters, with allowance for expansion or contraction; and so

arranged as to allow of the wrought rail being reversed or exchanged, when found necessary from wear, without disturbing the cast rail. The cast rail can be fixed to the blocks or bearers with the patent vertical ties, chairs, and traverses, or in any of the usual ways.

Fig. 28.—Section of Rail, Chair, and Key.

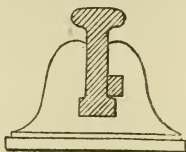


Fig. 28 exhibits a section of the rail and chair, similar to the English rails, adapted on the Boston and Providence Railway in America. The rails are of wrought iron, fixed in cast-iron chairs.

Fig. 29.—American Rail.

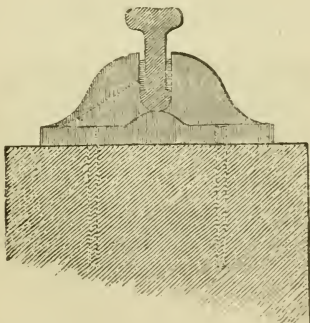


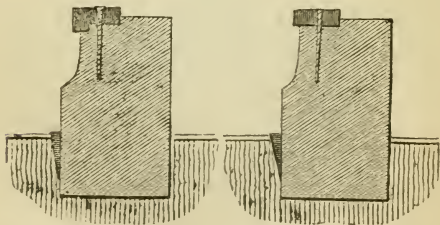
Fig. 29 is a section of an American rail adopted on the Columbian Railway.

Fig. 30.—American Plate Rail.



The three next engravings present a kind of rail in common use in America, and called a plate rail. Fig. 30 is used on the Philipsburgh and Juniata Railway, and consists of a plate of white oak, or heart of pine, 9 inches by 5; the rails are of wrought-iron bar, 2 inches wide, and $\frac{1}{2}$ an inch thick, weighing 10lbs. per yard; they are fastened by 5 inch spikes.

Fig. 31.—American Plate Rail. Fig. 32.—American Plate Rail.



Figs. 31 and 32 are sections of two forms of plate rails used on the Charlestown and Augusta Railway, where the iron work is $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide, 1 inch thick on the inner edge, and $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch in the back edge.

Fig. 33

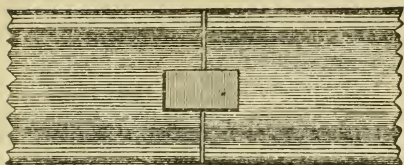


Fig. 34



Fig. 35.

Figs. 33, 34, and 35 represent White's patent railway link, used to prevent the ends of the rails from separating. Fig. 11 is a side view of two pieces of rails, as they meet in the joint chain, and showing the retaining link in its place. Fig. 12 is a section of one of the pieces, taken through a hole which is drilled to receive one of the pins projecting from the link. The holes so formed in the end of the rails are a little larger in diameter than the diameter of the pins, and this difference makes provision for the expansion and contraction of the rails, but admits no further separation. Fig. 13 is a view of the link, showing the position of the pins. The scale is one-sixth of the original size.

To prevent danger in engines, a steam-whistle is sometimes used to sound the alarm; and a whistle is also used by the locomotive engines to announce

their approach to the station. Although the following invention differs from that generally in use, yet, as it is applicable to high and low pressure engines, it will serve to illustrate the operation.

Fig. 36.—Gardner's Steam Alarm. Interior of Boiler. Side view of Apparatus.

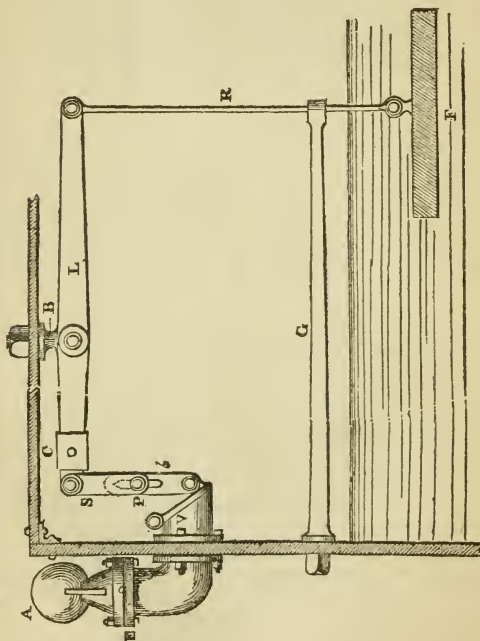
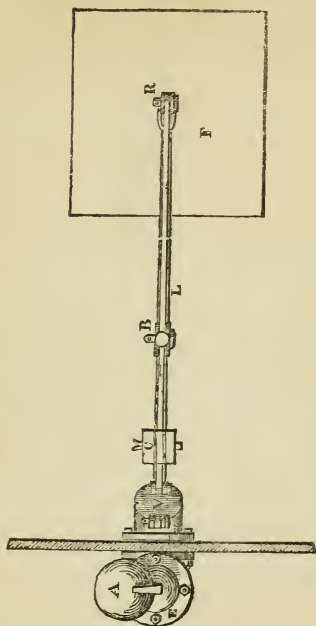
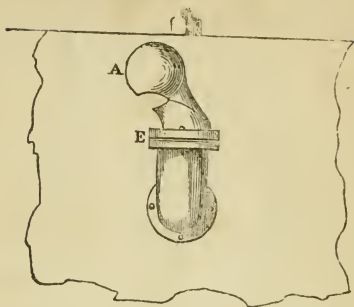


Fig. 37.—Plan of Apparatus.



A float, *F*, is attached by a rod, *R*, to a lever, *L*, about two feet long; the other end is connected to a valve, *v*, of about two inches in diameter, and attached to a pipe, *E*, in front of the boiler, with an alarum or whistle, *A*, at the end. The whistling is caused by the opening of the valve, and the steam rushing through makes a noise like whistling.

Fig. 38.—Front view of Whistle.



The promising appearance of the Great Western Railway produced the usual result, in an attempt to oust the original parties, and occupy their positions, and a sharp war was accordingly commenced against Mr. Brunel. This terminated by a reference to Messrs. Hawkshaw and Wood to decide on the merits of the plan adopted. Mr. Hawkshaw sent in a report as remarkable for its absurdity as for the virulence of its attacks on Mr. Brunel; and Mr. Nicholas Wood, after amusing himself with experiments on the line with ingenious toys, also produced a report favourable in its facts and unfavourable in its conclusions. In January, 1839, the question was decided by a triumphant recognition of Mr. Brunel's plans, and by the consignment of Messrs. Wood and Hawkshaw's reports to the oblivion from which they never should have been dragged.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY GUIDE.

THE Station of the Great Western Railway is at Paddington, near the end of Praed Street, and close to the canal, 117½ miles from Bristol, from Exeter 182½, and from Cheltenham 119. It is a spacious enclosure affording ample accommodation for all the requisites of a station, while its proximity to the canal gives every facility for conveying goods to the Thames. On entering the gates of the station, the traveller is directed to the booking-offices, where, on paying his fare, he receives a ticket, which is collected by an officer of the Company on starting. He is then conducted to the colonnade, under which the carriages of the train are drawn up, and takes the place pointed out by his ticket. Every information and assistance will be cheerfully afforded by the officers of the establishment, who will take care that his baggage is properly secured.

The arrangements of the establishment are conducted with great regularity and propriety; but the new traveller on a railway will do well not to infringe any of the rules of the Company. Here proper liberality has been shown in drawing up these regulations, and every care been taken that they shall be as consistent with the ease as the safety of the travellers; but on some other lines of railway the code of laws is totally unbecoming a liberal country, being apparently modelled on French or Russian

police ordinances. The traveller may feel perfectly assured about his baggage, not a strap will be broken; he need suffer no anxiety about himself, for the carriage will not be left behind; but if he have any regard for the well-paid accountants of the company, let him look to his booking-ticket. Why, perhaps little Jacky has already sent the little bits of yellow-brown paper flying out of the coach window, or, after having paid your money, you have dropped the scraps in the yard. You had better have thrown away a bank-note or chewed an exchequer-bill; for you are now required to pay all the fares over again, while if, with the spirit of an Englishman, you resist such an imposition, you may be locked up all night with felons in a police cell, and condemned to pay a fine of 5*l.* or 10*l.* Take care how you go to meet your sick wife returning home late at night from the country, where she has been to recover her health; you must wait patiently until she has been hustled by the swell mob, and had her pocket picked in the confusion of arrival, and if you behave quietly, after peering in the faces of fifty individuals, you may see one carrying off your own baggage, or at last meet your wife sinking under the insults she has met with, or the fatigues she has endured. If she has lost any thing, be careful how you go into the station to seek for it, because for that act you may also be dragged off to the police jail, and your wife and children after all their fatigues still go on their way unattended. These are cases which the daily police reports have repeatedly confirmed, and they are but small parts of an abuse which is as derogatory to the privileges of our country, as it is disgraceful to those who have asked for and obtained it. The eagle-eyed legislators who had such an anxiety to put a stop to share-jobbing, have in almost every act sanctioned these enormities; and while so careful of the property of those who abjured their interference, have had no regard

either to the great principles of constitutional power, or the protection of the public rights and privileges. By this means is created an "imperium in imperio" invested with powers more oppressive than those of a tax-gatherer, and at that very time when the universal voice has compelled a mitigation of the rigours of the excise laws. These are abuses which loudly call for amendment, and many members of either house might be much worse employed than in remedying errors created by their own ignorance and neglect. As to any appeal to the officers or managers of the Company under such wrongs, there is no individual feeling which you can impress, but all are hardened by that spirit of association, to effect which it seems as if all private sentiment of honour and duty must be discarded. In vain is the appeal to the regulations of the Company—they are clung to as the watchful dragon which must guard against speculation, and the magic cestus which is to keep the accounts always perfect, and the dividends ever blooming. To this legislation of corporate avarice the lines of Livy* apply most strongly: "*Regem hominem esse, a quo impetres, ubi jus, ubi injuria opus sit; esse gratiæ locum, esse beneficio; et irasci et ignoscere posse. Leges rem surdam, inexorabilem esse; nihil laxamenti nec veniæ habere, si modum excesseris.*"

In his course along the line the traveller must occasionally regret that a great part of the road is sunk too low to afford a view of the country, but the beautiful scenes which present themselves at the different openings, more than repay the temporary privation. The scenery is of a mild and subdued character, but clothed with all that rich vegetation which is the glory of the geological district called the London basin, through which the railway runs

to Reading, first through the London clay, and afterwards the plastic clay. This formation, it is almost unnecessary to inform the reader, is one of the most interesting of the tertiary formation, coinciding in character with the Paris and Hampshire basins, and belonging to the eocene period. It extends with its chalk boundary from Norfolk to the middle of Kent, and from the North Sea into Wiltshire. The plastic clay presents very few organic remains, but the London clay abounds with objects of the highest interest. Here beneath tracts often covered with snow, are all the relics of a tropical clime, seeming to realize Milton's idea of wheeling the axis of the globe many degrees, so that at one period our island might have occupied the position of that Indian empire, over which we now bear rule. The thickness of this stratum sometimes exceeds 500 feet, and under the foundations of the giant metropolis it encloses relics as interesting as the tombs of heroes and poets which lie on its surface. Here are to be found the bones of the crocodile and the turtle, and shells like those of the Paris basin, attesting the former presence of the ocean, while the neighbouring land, once waving with all the luxuriance of tropical vegetation, has left in these strata hundreds of species of fruits, recalling the cocoa and spices of the Indies. This was a fitting birth-place for the Queen of the Seas; for here, like the omens which often presented themselves on building an ancient city, are to be found the emblems of the distant climes over which she was destined to bear sway.

The Thames for a long time remains concealed in the distance; but the numerous tributary streams, and the freshness of the herbage attest his neighbourhood, while the beauty of the scenery seems to do homage to his presence. The number of individual objects it is impossible to detail, nor would

there be space to record all the historical sites which now pass under review, but just as the embankments present only a transient glimpse of the landscape, so we must be contented with a partial selection from the multitude which we cannot embrace. The whole scene presents attractions worthy of this great metropolis, and affords unrivalled specimens of that rich landscape which forms the peculiar beauty of our country. The position of the railway also is admirably calculated to enhance the verdant hills and plains in all their glory. On leaving London with the evening, the sinking western sun shines ahead of the railway, and casts a luxuriant red glow on the bright green herbage, while the traveller glides on his way with a tranquillity which is in keeping with the retiring quiet of the scene. He may move as smoothly on the highway or on the river, but here are no windings to bend about the scenery in his eyes; all passes with a steadiness which not even the rapidity of the motion disturbs. This is the scene for meditation; the capital of the world, with all its busy hum, is fading into the distant east, the wonders of human ingenuity fly with him on his way, while old Father Thames, rich in poetic honours, recalls to his view a never-exhausted scene of charter-meetings and battle-fields, the proud feats of kings and the triumphs of the people, the modern palace and the antiquated castle, a stream flowing with riches and pleasure, while the red autumnal sun, sinking in the west, gives one kind smile to the fields which blush beneath his gaze. The roll of the engine seems scarcely to disturb the quiet of the time, but like a huge clock to measure with its tick the hours which pass away in solitude. The cattle move slowly towards the homestead, the bird gives its last carol, the hum of labour has ceased, and the fuming train drags on to the close of its evening journey.



On leaving the Paddington terminus, we pass under the Westbourne road, carried over us on seven arches, and enter a cutting of a mile long through the clay with three bridges. The railway takes its course through the suburbs, and is on every side encompassed by scenes which are too familiar to need recapitulation. It follows for some distance the side of the Paddington canal, until it comes to *Kensal Green*. Here a prospect is enjoyed for some distance, and the view of several fine engineering works; within a quarter of a mile is the Paddington canal, and a little farther the Birmingham railway,* while across these two the Birmingham, Bristol, and

* Those who are desirous of acquiring an intimate knowledge of that line of country, are recommended to avail themselves of the cheap and copious London and Birmingham Railway Guide, which is published by Mr. Wyld.

Thames Junction Railway, approaches to unite these lines to the Thames at Sandend, Fulham. On the right are the grounds of the General Cemetery Company, covering fifty acres, and containing many chaste and elegant monuments. A very remarkable feature of the grounds is a temple to Hygeia, to commemorate the notorious St. John Long; while a tomb to another quack exhibits a novelty in the art of puffing. The Frenchwoman in Père la Chaise was contented with inscribing on her husband's tomb, that "his disconsolate widow still keeps the sausage shop, No. 55, rue St. Antoine;" but our universal pillmonger has beaten this hollow. On a tomb as large and conspicuous as an advertisement cart, he has had engraved, "The family Tomb of James Morrison, the Hygeist." As the Irishman said, "May he live to occupy it!" We have now another cutting through the clay a mile long, and pass under the canal bridge of two arches. On the left hand lie *Wormwood Scrubs*, the grand scene of military exercises and reviews, being a large plain maintained by the government for this purpose. We have then a short embankment and a deep cutting.

A little farther on, the railway, having passed a curve, pursues a more southerly direction. On the left lies *Acton*, a suburban parish, with a living in the gift of the Bishop of London. It has a public school for the orphan sons of the clergy, and wells of aperient water. Its population is 2453.

Acton Station

From London 4 miles.

From Cheltenham 115 miles.

Miles.

To Turnham Green.. 2½

To Chiswick 3

To Hammersmith.... 3½

From Bristol 113½ miles.

From Exeter 188½ miles.

From Bath 102½ miles.



On the right is the road to *Twyford*, one of the most respectably-inhabited parishes in England. It has but one house, the occupant of which is perpetual churchwarden of the chapelry. The living has no incumbent, in which state it has remained since the days of Queen Elizabeth. Our route now lies through a cutting two and a quarter miles long.

On proceeding about a mile, we have on the left *Ealing*, a suburban outwork of the metropolis. The parish extends to Old Brentford, containing a large population and many handsome villas.

Ealing Station.

From London $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles.

From Cheltenham $113\frac{1}{2}$ miles.

Miles.

To Brentford..... $2\frac{1}{2}$

To Kew Bridge..... $2\frac{1}{2}$

To Richmond New

Church..... $4\frac{1}{2}$



From Bristol $112\frac{1}{2}$ miles.

From Exeter 187 miles.

From Bath 101 miles.


The trains now arrive at the splendid Wharncliffe Viaduct, over the River Brent, one of the finest works of its class, and 900 feet long. The embankment is formed of gravel, in consequence of which the progress of the works between Acton and Maidenhead was not affected by the wet winter of 1836. The viaduct received its name in compliment to Lord Wharncliffe, the Chairman of the Committee of the House of Lords on the Act of Incorporation. The River Brent, after receiving tributaries from the hills between Barnet and London, here passes under the railway to disgorge itself in the Thames at Brentford. On the right lies the village of *Hanwell*, partly situated on rising ground, and remarkable more for its rustic seclusion than for its historical notoriety. Near it is the fine seat called *Hanwell Park*. On the left is the magnificent asylum for pauper lunatics, be-

longing to the county of Middlesex. It has recently been enlarged, and is now as remarkable for the enlightenment of its system, as for the convenience of its arrangement. The greatest mildness is observed towards the unfortunate inmates, and while every facility of exercise is given for their physical relief, their mental recovery is promoted by employments adapted to their previous habits.

Hanwell Station.

From London $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles.

From Cheltenham 111 miles.

	Miles.	
To Brentford.....	$2\frac{1}{2}$	
To Isleworth	4	

From Bristol $110\frac{1}{2}$ miles.

From Exeter $185\frac{1}{2}$ miles.

From Bath $99\frac{1}{2}$ miles.

Not far from this is *Southall Park*, the seat of Sir W. Ellis. Beyond this the Brent pursues its course by Boston House, the seat of Colonel Clitheroe, to *Brentford* on the Thames, which is one of the invasions of the metropolis on the rural districts, and is a market-town composed of two portions, the western of which, New Brentford, is in the parish of Hanwell and hundred of Elthorne; and Old Brentford, to the east, is in the parish of Ealing and hundred of Ossulstone. It is joined by a toll-bridge over the Thames to Kew, which may be regarded as its suburb. The town takes its name from the river Brent, which here flows into the Thames, and forms the outlet of the Grand Junction Canal. It is crossed by an ancient bridge, which at one time was supported by a tax levied exclusively on Jewish passengers. The town was anciently called Braine-ford, and was the scene of a battle in 1016, between the brave Edmund Ironside and the Danes, who were defeated. In the parliamentary wars, the partisans of Charles I. drove

back a detachment of the popular army from this place, for which the Scotch Earl of Forth was created Earl of Brentford. In 1813, some alluvial organic remains were found here in the clay, consisting of the teeth and bones of the elephant, hippopotamus, ox, and deer. The town, although on the banks of the Thames, confers no beauty on them, having a very ungainly appearance, and forming a long narrow street. The brick church at Old Brentford is a chapel-of-ease, dedicated to St. George, with an altar-piece of the Lord's Supper by Zoffany. The living is a curacy in the patronage of the vicar of Ealing. At the west end of the town, on the left hand side, is the chapel-of-ease for New Brentford, similarly a curacy, and in the patronage of the vicar of Hanwell. It is dedicated to St. Lawrence, and reckoned among its incumbents the learned John Horne Tooke, one of the greatest philologists of his day. The Independents, Presbyterians, Baptists, and Wesleyans have also places of worship. A Charity-school was founded in 1703, and there is a Female-school of Industry and a Sunday-school: also two Almshouses. The town-hall and market-place is a wretched-looking hogsty. There is a respectable Literary Institution. The gas-works here supply Richmond and Kew. The chief trade is in malt, flour, distilling, &c. It is a polling-place for Middlesex, and the seat of the county court for the election of members. *Population*, 5196: viz., Old Brentford, 2274; New Brentford, 2085; Kew, 837. *Inns*, Castle, Bell, Pigeon, Red Lion, and Royal Hotel. *Market-day*, Tuesday. *Fairs*, May 17th, 18th, and 19th; and September 12th and 13th for horses, cattle, hogs, &c. *Kew* is reached by a stone bridge of seven arches, and is famous for its botanic gardens, now thrown open to the public, and for the tomb of Gainsborough, the painter of the Market-Card in the National Gallery.

The Great Western Road at night now forms one blaze of gas from Hounslow, ten miles from London.

Recalling our attention to the railway, we find ourselves, on crossing the Uxbridge road, enjoying a delightful prospect of a rich country, watered by numerous vassal streams of old father Thames. A curious accident occurred to the embankment beyond the viaduct, from a partial elevation of the ground caused by the unusual pressure of the embankment, in which some depression consequently took place. Careful investigation was immediately made, and the cause being found in the peculiar position of a thin stratum of clay, on which part of the embankment rested, effectual means have been taken to prevent any ultimate injury to the work. On the left hand, the Grand Junction Canal follows the course of the railway from its embranchment with the Paddington Canal to its union with the Brent. Beyond it is the Earl of Jersey's handsome seat, *Osterley Park*, a square building, containing a good library and picture gallery. Proceeding a little farther on the right, we have *Southall*, which has a famous weekly market for cattle, being next in rank in the county to Smithfield. Its inns are the White Hart and the Red Lion.

Southall Station.

From London $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles.

From Cheltenham $110\frac{1}{4}$ miles.

Miles.

To Heston $1\frac{1}{4}$

To Hayes $2\frac{1}{4}$

To Harlington 3

To Hounslow 3

From Bristol $108\frac{1}{4}$ miles.

From Exeter $183\frac{3}{4}$

From Bath $97\frac{1}{4}$ miles.

On the left is *Heston*, celebrated for its wheat, which, in Queen Elizabeth's time, is said to have been reserved for the royal table: it has a population of 3407. Close by, on the banks of the canal, is a powder

magazine with barracks. Beyond this, on the western road, is *Hounslow*, a market-town 10 miles from London, partly in the parish of Heston, and partly in that of Isleworth. It is a sacred spot in the annals of English liberty, being the scene of a tournament, preparatory to the obtaining of the great charter, and of the conference between the partisans of Henry III. and the Dauphin of France. On the heath, the parliamentary armies were frequently encamped, and also those of Charles I. In 1688, James II. was struck with despair in his very camp, by the shouts with which the acquittal of the prelates was hailed by the assembled soldiery. The principal support of the town is derived from the traffic of passengers, and the only manufacture is that of gunpowder. Barracks were erected here in 1793. There was formerly a priory, which gave rise to the present church, a succursal of Heston. There is also a handsome new district church at the west of the town. The heath was formerly noted for its highway robberies, but is now brought into some degree of culture. The inns are the George, Red Lion, and Rose and Crown.

We now arrive at the point at which the railway crosses successively the Grand Junction Canal, its branch to Paddington, and the Yealving brook, which is a stream disembouching in the Thames at Twickenham. On the right is the handsome church of *Hayes*, on the Uxbridge road, containing several curious and ancient monuments. Its population is 1575; and the inns are the Adam and Eve, Angel, and White Hart. Two miles farther on the Uxbridge road is *Hillingdon*, which is the mother church of Uxbridge. On the heath is a seat in the Italian style, built by the Count de Salis. The inn is the Red Lion.

The Grand Junction Canal is now running on our right in front of Hayes and Hillingdon, and on our

left is *Cranford*, with a church dedicated to St. Dunstan, and containing many tombs of the Earls of Berkeley, who have here a fine seat and park. The population is 377, and the inn the White Hart. A little farther is the ancient village of *Harlington*, *Harlingdown*, or *Arlington*, with a church entered by a finely-preserved Saxon arch of great beauty, and near which is a yew tree, of which the trunk is twenty feet in circumference. Here are still some remains of *Dawly*, or *D'Oyley*, house, the seat of the celebrated Bolingbroke; and the village once gave title to the well-known Cabal minister, Henry Bennet, Earl of Arlington, who was born here in 1618. The population is 648. At *Sipson Green*, on the Maidenhead road, is the Magpies inn. Farther on, to the left, is *Harmondsworth*, which formerly possessed an alien priory of Benedictine monks. It is now remarkable for one of the largest and most ancient barns in England, supported by columns of stone. Its population is 1276.

We have now passed over the Uxbridge road by a fine bridge, and have arrived at the

West Drayton Station.

From London 13 miles.

From Cheltenham 106 miles.

	Miles.
To West Drayton ...	
To Colnbrook	4
To Staines	6½



	Miles.
To Uxbridge	3
To Rickmansworth by Uxbridge	10
To Amersham by Ux- bridge	14

From Bristol 104½ miles.

From Exeter 179½ miles.

From Bath 93½ miles.

In the Colne here is good fishing.

On arriving at West Drayton station omnibuses are in attendance to convey passengers to Uxbridge; but the pedestrian has the choice of two roads, one

through Hillingdon, mentioned in the last page, and the other through Cowley.

UXBRIDGE is an ancient borough and market-town, 15 miles from London on the Oxford road, supposed to have been founded by King Alfred. It was formerly surrounded by a ditch, and was a garrison town: it consists principally of one street, standing on a gentle declivity, on the banks of the river Coln, situated in a fine earth of London clay, upon which an extensive brick manufacture is carried on, occupying many hundred persons. It is only a hamlet of Hillingdon, but the greater part of the town has been paved and lighted under a separate Act. It is a polling-place for Middlesex, the seat of a petty sessions for the surrounding districts, and of a county court of requests, which is held the first Tuesday in every month for the recovery of debts under forty shillings. The river Colne turns a good many flour-mills for the supply of the London market, and a considerable trade is carried on by the Grand Junction Canal. It is the seat of one of the largest corn-markets in the kingdom, and has long been famous for its bread: besides bricks, it has manufactures of agricultural tools, and Windsor chairs, and also large plate glass works, and two breweries. During the civil wars in 1646, it was the scene of the negotiations between the Parliament and Charles I., which, however, the treachery of the misguided monarch rendered unsuccessful. He is said to have offered to create Cromwell a duke, and give him the Order of the Garter, but that great man refused to betray his country. The conference was held in an ancient brick mansion at the west end of the town called the Treaty House, now occupied as the Crown Inn, in which the room of meeting is still preserved. The Market-house, which is large and convenient, stands near the centre of the town, and was built in 1789. There are two bridges over

the river Colne, and one over the canal, which has on its banks a number of warehouses and wharfs. The Church, dedicated to St. Margaret, was erected in the reign of Henry VI., and consists of a chancel, nave, and lateral aisles, divided by octagonal columns and pointed arches. At the north-west end is a low square tower, and in the interior are several fine monuments, and an ancient octagonal stone font. The Baptists, Quakers, and Independent Methodists have also places of worship here. There is a Subscription-library and Reading-room, which contains about 1500 volumes; a Mechanics Institution; a Free School founded in 1809, supported by voluntary subscriptions; a School of Industry for girls; and a Unitarian girls' school founded in 1812 by Mr. Brooksbank. Uxbridge gives the title of Earl to the Pagets, Marquesses of Anglesea. *Population*, 3043. *Inns*, the White Horse, Chequers, King's Arms, and Three Tuns. *Market-days*, Thursday, and Saturday. *Fairs*, March 25 statute, July 31, September 29, for hiring servants only, and October 10 for horses, cows, and sheep.

The traveller proceeds from Uxbridge across the Colne, into Buckinghamshire, and crossing the Misbourne, and passing Denham, enters Hertfordshire.

RICKMANSWORTH is a market-town and parish in Hertfordshire, in the hundred of Casheo, situated 48 miles from London, at the confluence of the rivers Gade and Chess with the Colne, and on the Grand Junction Canal, about 3 miles from the Watford station of the Birmingham Railway. On the rivulets formed in the neighbourhood are several flour, cotton, silk, and paper mills, and the female part of the population is extensively employed in the manufacture of straw plat. The government of the town consists of two constables and two headboroughs. The church, dedicated to St. John, is a

large edifice, with a chancel, nave, and lateral aisles, and containing several ancient monuments, particularly to the Monmouth family, but not of any general interest. At the end is a handsome embattled tower. The living is a vicarage in the Archdeaconry of St. Albans, in the diocese of London, and in the gift of the Bishop. There is a charity-school and two almshouses. Here was born Sir Thomas White, Merchant Tailor, founder of Gloucester and St. John's Colleges, Oxford. *Population*, 4574. *Inns*, the Swan, and the George. *Market-day*, Saturday. *Fairs*, July 20, and November 24 for black cattle, sheep, and hogs, and Saturday before the third Monday in September, for hiring servants.

At *Warren Hill*, in the neighbourhood, is a remarkable echo, and close by is *Moore Park*, the seat of the Earl of Wilton. Should the traveller choose to return by the Birmingham Railway or proceed farther on the line, he will obtain every information on that subject in 'Wyld's Guide to the London and Birmingham Railway,' and also in 'Wyld's Grand Junction Railway Guide.'

The traveller leaves Uxbridge by the Aylesbury road, and pursues the course of the poetic Misbourne, a tributary of the Colne. On the right is the parish church of *Denham*, and, turning to the right at Redhill, about five miles on the road, is the village of *Chalfont St. Peter*. Proceeding onwards, at the seventh mile, is *Chalfont St. Giles*, a site ever illustrious in the annals of English song. Here Milton retired, in 1665, during the raging of the great plague, and here he finished the "Paradise Lost." In this village, his friend, John Ellwood, the learned Quaker, is said to have suggested the idea of another great work. He observed to Milton,— "Well, friend John, thou hast given us a Paradise Lost, what sayest thee to Paradise Regained?"— The population of the village is 1279. Four miles farther we arrive at

AMERSHAM or **AGMONDESHAM**, an ancient borough, market town, and parish, $25\frac{3}{4}$ miles from London, in the hundred of Burnham, and county of Buckingham. It consists of one long street, intersected by a short one, with a church in the centre, and is situated on the banks of the Misbourne, among the woody hills. It formerly sent two members to Parliament, but suffered the right to remain in abeyance for four centuries, when on petition they were restored; under the Reform Bill, however, it is totally disfranchised. The principal manufactures are black lace and cotton, and there is a good market. The town-hall is one of the handsomest in the country, and was erected in 1642 by Sir W. Drake. It is a brick building, with a lantern and clock, and having a basement of pillars and arches used as a market. The church is a spacious edifice, in the Gothic style, with a tower at the west end. In the interior is a handsome painted window, and several fine monuments to the Drake family, one of which is by Scheemakers. The living, one of the best in the county, is a rectory in the archdeaconry of Bucks, and the gift of the Drake family. *Population*, 2816. *Inns*, the Crown and Griffin. *Market-day*, Tuesday. *Fairs*, Whit-Monday and Sept. 9, for sheep.

One mile from the town on the Aylesbury road is *Shardeloes*, the seat of T. F. Drake, Esq. It is a handsome edifice, with a portico of four columns, from designs by Adams, and is situated on a hill, overlooking a fine sheet of water formed by the Misbourne, and affording splendid views of the surrounding country. The interior is well fitted up, and the grounds, formed out of a morass, are maintained with great spirit and ability.

The traveller can proceed to Colnbrook by Harmondsworth, before described.

COLNBROOK is a small ancient market-town, situated 17 miles from London on the great western

road, and on four channels of the river Colne, over each of which there is a small bridge. It is a hamlet of the several parishes of Horton, Iver, and Langley, in the hundred of Stoke, in Buckinghamshire, and in the parish of Stanwell, and hundred of Spelthorne, in Middlesex. The ancient church having been removed from the market-place, another has been erected in a more convenient part of the town. The living is a curacy in the archdeaconry of Buckingham. The principal subsistence of the town is derived from the passing traffic. *Inns*, the George, White Hart, and Catherine Wheel. *Market-day*, Tuesday. *Fairs*, April 5, and May 3, for horses, cattle, and sheep.

The tour to Staines may be regarded as a pilgrimage to a site consecrated by the genius of English Liberty, to whom beauteous Nature seems to offer an ever-verdant tribute.

From Colnbrook a road leads by the right bank of the Coln to Staines, passing on the left *Stanwell*, a small village with a church and Independent chapel.

STAINES is a small market-town and parish in the hundred of Spelthorne, in Middlesex, 16 miles from London, near the junction of the Coln with the Thames. Its name is derived from the Saxon *Stana*, a stone, alluding to the pillar, bearing date 1280, which stands above the bridge at Colnditch, and forms the boundary of the jurisdiction possessed by the imperial city over sixty miles of the course of old Father Thames. In 1009 an army of the Danes crossed the river here on their return from Oxford, which they had burned. Staines is a lordship of the crown, and governed by two constables and four headboroughs, chosen yearly by the king's stewards. The town is principally built on each side of one of the great west roads, forming one wide street; and it has been greatly improved of late years, particularly by removing the

market-house, which formerly stood in the centre. The Church, dedicated to St. Mary, has been rebuilt in place of a structure by Inigo Jones. Here are places of worship for Baptists, Quakers, and Independent Methodists ; a Literary Institution, founded in 1835, a Lancasterian School, a National School, and a School of Industry. *Population*, 6789, viz., Staines, 2486, Egham, 4203. *Inns*, the Clarence Hotel, Angel and Crown. *Market-day*, Friday. *Fairs*, May 11, for horses and cattle ; September 19, statute, for onions and toys.

Crossing a new stone bridge over the Thames, we reach

EGHAM, a suburb of Staines, being a village and parish, 18 miles from London, in the hundred of Godley or Chertsey, in the county of Surrey. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is a handsome edifice, containing a mural monument with sculptural figures to Sir John Denham, Baron of the Exchequer, father of the poet. *Inns*, Crown, Catherine Wheel, and King's Head.

In the neighbourhood of Staines are flour-mills and calico-grounds. About $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles on the London side is the village of *East Bedfont*, remarkable for its ruins. It has a small antique rural church, dedicated to St. Mary, and at the southern entrance of the churchyard two yew trees fantastically trimmed into the form of peacocks, and made to represent 1704, the date of the metamorphose. The population is 968, and there is an inn called the Black Dog. On the west, at *Wyrardisbury*, was formerly a Benedictine nunnery. At *Runnymede*, near Egham, the barons assembled to force the great charter from the reluctant John, and in these meadows races, the English Olympic games, are annually held, and attract a large number of visitors to the sacred spot. The place where the compact was signed was in a small island, opposite Ankerwyke, called Magna Charta Island. Here, on the 19th of June, 1215,

this era of English freedom was established, and rights secured to the people, which are an eternal watchword to all the nations of Europe. Here Father Thames rolls on his course, and meets the Coln, the scene of Milton's meditations; while Cooper's Hill, celebrated by Denham, rises over the scene. *Denham Court* was the residence of the bard of that name, and enjoys a fine view of Windsor Castle. *Camomile Hill*, on the west, was so called, from the herb which grows there abundantly, and which was formerly cultivated for the market. In the Thames and its tributaries are many ozier beds called *aits*, producing considerable profit.

We now pass the West Drayton station with its engine-house, and crossing the Coln, enter Buckinghamshire, and the plastic clay district. The scene is for a short time excluded from our view by the cuttings, but is soon to burst upon our sight with greater attractions than ever. *Iver Church* lies upon the right of the cutting in which we are; and the village contains several flour-mills and a cotton-mill, and by means of the Grand Junction Canal keeps up a considerable trade with the metropolis. In 1789 it suffered seriously from a storm. Its population is 1870. On the left of the embankment is the church at *Langley Marsh*, an extensive parish with a population of 1797. On the right, farther on, is *Langley Park*, an elegant stone mansion, erected by the Duke of Marlborough at the foot of a sloping lawn, and having in front a fine piece of water. The Black Park is so called from being planted entirely with firs, and has in the centre a beautiful lake. We now enter upon an open piece of country and arrive at Slough Station.

SLOUGH is a small market-town and township on the Western road, $20\frac{1}{2}$ miles from London, partly in the parish of Stoke Pogis, and partly in that of Upton, and in the hundred of Stoke. It is celebrated as the residence of an illustrious family of

astronomers, and as the scene of many of their discoveries in science. At this place Sir William Herschel erected the giant telescope, which is more a wonder in the eyes of the vulgar, than the new worlds he brought to light; and here his son continues those labours in the northern hemisphere, which he has exercised with so much distinction in the south. *Inns*, the Crown and the Red Lion. *Market-day* for cattle, Tuesday. At the Crown Inn is the office of the Railway Company.

Slough Station.

From London, 18 $\frac{1}{4}$ miles.

Miles.

To Slough	$\frac{1}{4}$
To Upton	$\frac{1}{4}$
To Datchet	2 $\frac{1}{4}$
To Windsor	2
To Old Windsor	4
To Ascot	8
To Chalvey	1

From Bristol, 99 $\frac{1}{4}$ miles.

From Cheltenham, 100 $\frac{1}{4}$ miles.

Miles.

To Stoke Pogis	1
To Chalfont	9
To Beaconsfield	6 $\frac{1}{2}$
To Amersham	6 $\frac{1}{2}$



From Exeter, 174 $\frac{1}{4}$ miles.

From Bath 88 $\frac{1}{4}$ miles.

Omnibuses to Windsor.



The tourist who is desirous of visiting poetic sites can make no excursion more interesting than to Chalfont St. Giles. On leaving the station, he proceeds a mile to *Stoke Pogis*, celebrated as the place where Gray finished several of his admired poems, while residing with his family. The church is dedicated to St. Giles, and under a plain slab in the chancel he was interred, in 1771, with his mother and his aunt. The churchyard is one of the localities believed to be the scene of his well-known *Elegy*; and in a field adjoining, Mr. Penn, in 1779, with a liberality which confers as much honour on him as on the bard, erected a monument to his memory. It is a stone sarcophagus, supported on a square pedestal, of which each face contains an inscription selected from his works. There is a chapel for the Wesleyans, and an Hospital for poor men and women, founded in 1557 by Lord Hastings, and rebuilt and farther adorned in 1765 by the munificent Penn. The population is 1252. *Stoke Park*, with a small stream running through it and forming lakes, is one of the noblest seats in Buckinghamshire. In the reign of Edward III., Lord Molines procured a licence from the crown to convert this manor-house into a castle, which descended to the Lords Hungerford, and the Hastings, Earls of Huntingdon, from whom, by marriage with an heiress, it devolved to Sir Edward Coke. Here, in 1601, he received Queen Elizabeth in one of her begging excursions, and, besides feasting her numerous train, presented her with jewels to the amount of 1000*l*. This kind of itinerant performance has been recommended to our present maiden Queen, and in case of a stoppage of the supplies, might be worthy of adoption. It was subsequently purchased by William Penn, successor of the great man of that name in the proprietorship and government of the State of Pennsylvania and a worthy inheritor of the liberality of his genius. The Old Manor-

House is the opening subject of Gray's humorous poem of the 'Long Story;' and on Penn demolishing the building preparatory to a new edifice, he left a portion in honour of the poet. He also erected the monument to him at Stoke and another in the park.

Following the road, the traveller, passing through West End, Stoke Common, and Upper End, and skirting Bulstrode Park, arrives, after a journey of six miles, at *Gerrard's Cross* on the Beaconsfield-road. Here are two inns, the Bull and the French Horn. *Bulstrode* was originally built by that infamous traitor to the people of England, Judge Jeffries, but, on his forfeiture, was granted to the Duke of Portland by William III. It is now the seat of the Duke of Somerset, and is adorned with some fine paintings. The grounds contain a choice collection of exotics, and the park extends over 800 acres. The road now takes a winding course by *Orchard Hill House* to the *Three Households*, and leads to *Chalfont*. Chalfont has been already described (p. 16).

Should the traveller wish to return to the station by a different road, he may visit at *Beaconsfield* the tombs of Waller and Burke, or may take the Fulmer-road; or he may set out by *Fulmer* and return by *Stoke Pogis*. We shall now describe the road from Slough by Fulmer. About $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile we arrive at *Wexham*, which has a church dedicated to St. Mary, of which the living, a rectory, is in the gift of the Lord Chancellor. Among its incumbents was the learned Fleetwood, who here, from 1705 to 1708, composed his 'Chronicon Pretiosum.' Its population is 181. We now proceed through a district abounding in ragstone; and crossing the common and a brook tributary to the Colne, reach the small village of *Fulmer*, three miles farther.' Its population is 391. From this place the traveller

can go to *Redhill* on the Amersham-road, and so by that road and along the river Misbourne, through *Chalfont St. Peter*, or else by *Gerrard's Cross*, as before described.

From Slough, the traveller to Beaconsfield has to go about a mile to *Salt Hill*, the scene of the *Montem*, a triennial begging-day of the Eton scholars. It takes place on Whit Tuesday, when the boys, dressed as Turks, officers, and merry-andrews with salt-boxes, march in procession to the hillock called Salt Hill, where the head scholar twirls a flag, and the others carry the begging-box about for him, to extract money, *nolens volens*, from the spectators, of whom, as a matter of course, there are crowds to behold such an intellectual spectacle. The king or queen very often gives fifty pounds, and the collection generally amounts to about a thousand pounds, which is supposed to go to the head scholar to maintain him at college, but the expenses generally eat up the greater part. Each of the boys also lays out a considerable sum in masquerade dresses, being a part of the extras charged for receiving a superior education. The ceremony is supposed to have been derived from a memorial or parochial custom, like the charity-boys in London beating the bounds, and can be traced up to the time of Queen Elizabeth. Here are two good inns, the Castle and Botham's hotel, commanding fine views of Eton College and Windsor Castle. The traveller at Salt Hill crosses the Chalvey Brook, and turning to the right arrives at *Farnham Royal*. The manor here belonged to the Earls of Shrewsbury, but was exchanged by them with Henry the Eighth; they still however reserved the privilege of fitting the right hand of the king with a glove on the coronation day, and of supporting his arm while he holds the sceptre, which were the conditions attached to the original tenure. The

road then lies in a direct line, passing *Hedgerley* on the right.

BEACONSFIELD derives its name from a beacon formerly placed there, and is a small market-town and parish on an eminence, in the hundred of Burnham, and county of Buckingham, 23 miles from London. It is celebrated as the residence of the poet Waller and Edmund Burke. The town consists of four streets, crossing each other; the high street, forming the Uxbridge road, being three-quarters of a mile long. Many of the houses are built of a mixture of flint and brick. The principal business is that which is done at the markets and fairs in the sale of cattle. The church is an ancient structure, dedicated to All Saints, composed of flint and square stones, and consisting of a nave, chancel, and lateral aisles, with a tower at the west end. It was formerly a part of the monastery of Burnham. In the chancel is a mural tablet dedicated to Edmund Burke, his son and his brother, and in the churchyard is a table monument of white marble to the poet Waller. There are several minor charities in the town, supported by bequests from the Waller family and others. Beaconsfield is a polling-place for the county. *Population*, 1763. *Inns*, White Hart and the Saracen's head. *Market-day*, Wednesday. *Fairs*, Feb. 13; and Holy Thursday, for horses, cows, and sheep.

At *Halls Court*, about a mile south from the town, the descendants of the poet still reside in the mansion, built by their great ancestor; *Butler's Court*, the residence of Burke, was a mile distant, but is now pulled down.

The road to Amersham is through a district belonging to the county of Herts, but lying in Buckinghamshire, and passes through *Knocklocks Green* and *Larkins Green* into the glen of the ro-

mantic Misbourne. Amersham has been already fully described at p. 17.

From Slough it is but a short distance to *Upton*, which is a small village, with an ancient church, in the Saxon style, dedicated to St. Lawrence, and containing several monuments to the Bulstrode family, one of whom was Esquire of the Body to the Seventh and Eighth Henries. It has also, from its vicinity to Stoke Pogis, been considered the scene of Gray's *Elegy*. The seat called *Upton Court* is supposed to have been formerly a monastic foundation. A district church and a union workhouse have lately been erected here. The population is 1502. A small brook is then crossed, and passing through *Redding Court* we reach *Datchet*, which is a parish in the hundred of Stoke, and on the banks of the Thames, over which it has a bridge. The church is dedicated to St. Mary, and has a monument to Christopher Berark, the famous printer to Queen Elizabeth, who died in 1607. The living is a vicarage in the patronage of the Chapter of Windsor. The village commands noble views of Windsor, and is one of the sites chosen for the exploits of Falstaff in the *Merry Wives of Windsor*. The population is 802.

Another, but a longer, road to *Datchet* is along the London road towards Colnbrook, passing by the Dolphin Inn, and turning off on the right hand. *Ditton Green* is now reached, and on the right lies *Ditton Park*, the noble seat of Lord Montague. The mansion is in the castellated style, with battlements and octagonal turrets, and surrounded by a moat. The park is famous for its ancient and wide-spreading oaks.

ETON, which is a market-town, in the first division of the hundred of Stoke, in Buckingham, 22 miles from London, lies in a healthy and fertile valley on

the banks of the Thames, and may be considered as a suburb of Windsor, to which it is joined by a bridge. It consists principally of one narrow street, well paved and lighted with gas from Windsor. It owes all its importance to the college: the market, which was granted to it by charter of Henry VI., in 1452, being discontinued. The parish church, called in ancient records Eton Gildables, having been suffered to fall into decay, the inhabitants are permitted to attend the college chapel; but there is also a chapel-of-ease, founded by the Rev. Wm. Hetherington, fellow of the college, who was distinguished for his charities to the blind and other objects. A charity-school was founded by M. Porney, a native of Normandy, teacher of French in the college.

The college was founded upon the plan of Winchester, in 1440, by Henry VI., under the title of "The King's College of Our Lady at Eton," for a provost, ten priests, four clerks, six choristers, twenty-five poor grammar scholars, a master to teach them, and twenty-five poor old men. Its present establishment consists of a provost, vice-provost, six fellows, seventy scholars, two masters, eight assistants, two conducts or priests, an organist, eight lay clerks, two choristers, &c. The provost is rector of the college chapel, exercises archdiaconal jurisdiction within the parish, and has extensive civil power. By an Act of Parliament, passed in the 25th of Henry VI., no person within the place is allowed to take a lodger without his leave, and any person letting or engaging lodgings without such permission is liable to a fine of £10. By his influence the court theatre at Windsor is closed, except during the Eton vacations, and at Ascot races. This mitred abbot, or birchen prelate, exercised his influence to prevent the Great Western Railway Company from having a station at Eton,

or within a certain distance, and a clause was accordingly inserted in the Act to that effect. This piece of barbarism in a commercial country was perpetrated under the plea of preventing the collegians from availing themselves of the railway, to the corruption of their pure minds in the vices of the metropolis. On the occasion of the last montem, it was discovered that the Company were going to convey passengers to Eton. The enraged provost, who was formerly chief disciplinarian in the school, immediately applied to the Court of Chancery for an injunction to restrain the Company; but lo! Shylock could have no more than the penalty of his bond, and, having stipulated only against a station, could not prevent the Company from taking up and setting down passengers without a station. He has since graciously permitted a station to be formed. Among the provosts have been Sir Henry Saville and Sir Henry Wotton, great promoters of Greek and Latin studies in this country, and who are both interred in the chapel. The provost and fellows have the patronage of a great many livings. The school was originally founded for poor children, but, by that refined scholarship which enables the universities to translate 'egentes,' 'rich bishops,' it is now converted into a kind of noble college for the aristocracy. Great improvements have lately been made in this institution by the exertions of the public voice; the pupils are allowed to learn French, and even, it is said, writing and English grammar. The school is divided into upper and lower, and each again into three classes. The scholars on the foundation are eligible for scholarships at King's College, Cambridge, and Merton College, Oxford, and there are other endowments. The buildings of the college, which are of brick, consist of two courts or quadrangles. The outer quadrangle contains a bronze statue of Henry VI., by Francis

Bird, and has on the north the lower school, over which is the dormitory for the foundation scholars; on the west, the upper school, built by Sir Christopher Wren; and on the south, the chapel. The chapel was formerly called Christopher Hall, and is a fine Gothic stone edifice 175 feet long, resembling in its style and ornaments, King's College Chapel, Cambridge. The east-side is formed by the master's apartments, and the ancient clock tower, under which a gateway leads to the lodgings of the provost and fellows, and to the library. This consists of three fine apartments divided by Corinthian columns, and has over the chimney-piece a portrait in panel of Henry VI. It has received donations from Provost Elrington, Bishop Waddington, Rev. R. Reynolds, Nicholas Mann, Richard Topham, Chief Justice Reeves, Dr. Richard Mead, Mr. Pote, who gave oriental MSS. (to the boys), and Mr. Storer, whose benefaction consisted of books and paintings valued at £8000. The boys consider themselves under the peculiar protection of the reigning prince, and their chief privileges are to receive a visit at least once during each reign, money at the montems, and holidays at other times, and to commit mischief in Windsor Park. This school is famed for its rowing matches, and the annual trip to Surley Hall is an occasion of great rejoicing. In the town was born Wm. Oughtreed, an eminent mathematician of the seventeenth century.

Crossing the Thames by a bridge 200 feet long and 29 wide, with three cast-iron arches, of which the centre one is 55 feet in span, we enter

WINDSOR, a borough, market-town, and parish, having a separate jurisdiction, but locally within the hundred of Ripplesmere, in the county of Berks. It was anciently called Windleshore, from the winding course of the Thames. The adjacent domain of Old Windsor belonged to the crown, and

is said to have been a royal residence of the Anglo-Saxon monarchs. Edward the Confessor granted it to Westminster Abbey; William I. built the castle here, and thus laid the foundation of the prosperity of the town. In 1071 he kept here the festival of Whitsuntide, and in the following year a synod was held which declared the supremacy of Canterbury over the province of York. In 1122 Henry I. celebrated in the castle his marriage with his second queen, Adelais of Lorraine. In 1170, under Henry II., a parliament was held. In 1263, in the time of Henry III., Prince Edward garrisoned the castle with foreign troops, who ravaged the neighbouring country, and nearly destroyed the town; but shortly afterwards the fortress was surrendered to the insurgent barons. In 1276 Edward I. made Windsor a free borough, and it was also the county town from that period to 1314. Edward III. was born here, and called Edward of Windsor. To the residence of George III. and his descendants the town is principally indebted for its prosperity. Windsor and its vicinity are classic ground in Surrey's Songs, Shakspeare's 'Merry Wives of Windsor,' Denham's 'Cooper's Hill,' Pope's 'Windsor Forest,' and Gray's Poems. It is the scene attributed by Wolcot (Peter Pindar) to many of the exploits of George III.

Under a charter of James I., renewed in 1688, the mayor is coroner and clerk of the market, and empowered to act as a justice of the peace. Courts of session are held quarterly for the trial of all but capital offences; and there is a court for the recovery of debts under 40s. Two members for the borough were first returned to parliament in the 30th of Edward I., but regularly only since the 25th of Henry VI. The town is pleasantly situate on rising ground, and contains six principal streets, well paved, and lighted with gas. The Church, in

High Street, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is a handsome edifice, in the later pointed style, with a lofty square tower at the west end, ornamented with battlements and turrets at the angles with spires. The interior will contain about 1800 persons, and is elegantly fitted up and adorned with carving, and contains several ancient monuments; the altar-piece is an ancient painting of the Last Supper; and there is an organ, and closets for the royal family. It was erected in 1822, on the site of the former one, at a cost of 14,040*l*. The living is a vicarage in the archdeaconry of Berks, and diocese of Oxford, valued in K. B. 15*l*. 13*s*. 4*d*., and in P. R. 130*l*.; in the patronage of the Lord Chancellor. The Catholics, Independents, and Wesleyan Methodists have places of worship. There is a school for boys and girls, founded in 1705; one for girls, founded in 1784; a National School, and an endowed Sunday-school. Brotherton's Hospital for eight poor men and women was founded in 1503; Reeve's Alms-houses in 1676; an Hospital for Invalid Soldiers in 1784, through the patronage of George III.; the Charity for Lying-in Women in 1801; and the Royal General Dispensary in 1818. The Guildhall is a spacious edifice, erected in 1686. The Theatre Royal, a neat structure, was built in 1815, at an expense of 6000*l*., instead of a barn-like edifice frequented by George III. and his family. The interior is elegant, and contains two tiers of boxes, a pit, and gallery, capable of holding 700 persons, at a nightly receipt of 100*l*. There are barracks for cavalry and infantry, in which some of the household troops are generally garrisoned. The most remarkable manufacture of Windsor is its ale, of which much is sent to the metropolis. The gas-works supply Windsor and Eton. The town gives the title of Earl to the Marquis of Bute. *Distance from London 22 miles west by south. Population 10,335,*

viz., Windsor 7103, Eton 3232. *Inns*, the Castle, Star and Garter, and White Hart. *Market-days*, Wednesday and Saturday, the latter is the corn-market. *Fairs*, Easter Tuesday for horses and cattle, July 5th for ditto, sheep and wool, October 24 for horses and cattle. Omnibuses to Slough Station.

WINDSOR CASTLE is the most magnificent castellated palace in the world, and equally interesting from its architectural beauties as from its historical associations. It contains the royal residence, mausoleum, and chapel of the Order of the Garter. John retired in desperation to this castle after the signature of Magna Charta; and here Edward III. founded the Order of the Garter; and the Duke of Hereford gave his famous challenge to the Duke of Norfolk, which led to the deposition of Richard II. Henry VIII. wrote in this palace his treatise 'De Septem Sacramentis,' against Luther, which earned for the English crown the title of Defender of the Faith. In the civil war it was garrisoned for the people of England by Colonel Venn, afterwards one of the king's judges; and here Cromwell and the council of officers drew up the remonstrance calling upon Parliament to put Charles I. on his trial. Among the prisoners confined in these towers have been several of the Norman Princes, John, King of France, David, and James I., Kings of Scotland, and Charles I., King of England. James I. and the Earl of Surrey composed several of their poems here; and here Shakspeare used to recite his works before Queen Elizabeth. Among the principal visitors have been Sigismund, Charles V., and Charles VI., Emperors of Germany; Henry, King of France; two Philips, Kings of Spain; Christian, King of Denmark; and the Queen of Portugal. The Duke of Wellington holds the honour of Strathfieldsaye of the castle of Windsor by presenting a small flag on the anniversary of the battle of Waterloo. William I.

founded the castle, and it was enlarged by Henry I., and strengthened by Henry III. Edward III. rebuilt the whole, with the exception of three towers at the west end of the lower ward. The works, which were very extensive, were carried on by the usual means of that day, much as the pyramids of Egypt were built. Workmen, carts, and horses were impressed in every part of the country; and in 1356 the celebrated William of Wykeham was appointed clerk of the works, with full powers, and a fee of 1s. a day, and another shilling travelling expenses; his clerk having 3s. a week. In 1360, 360 workmen were impressed, some of whom thought proper to leave, and take other places, where they were better paid; whereupon an ordinance was issued to capture the runaways, and secure them in Newgate, and forbidding any one to employ them under penalty of forfeiture of goods and chattels. In 1362 the sheriffs had orders to catch 302 masons and diggers of stone; and in 1363 it came to the turn of the glaziers. Henry VII. made considerable improvements; and Queen Elizabeth constructed the terrace walk on the north side of the castle. Charles II. thoroughly repaired the castle in a barbarous style; and George III., out of his privy purse, restored St. George's chapel, and the north front of the upper ward. On the accession of George IV. a complete renovation was commenced, under Sir Jeffrey Wyatville, and money to the extent of 800,000*l.* granted by parliament at different periods. The castle stands on twelve acres of ground, having batteries and bastions for defence, and has a population of 322 persons. It consists of two wards, between which is the keep, or round tower. The upper ward is a spacious quadrangle, bounded on the west by the round tower, on the north by the royal apartments, St. George's Hall, and the chapel, and on the east and south by the officers residences.

Here is a bronze statue of Charles II. on horseback, executed by Steda, and the carving in bas-relief by Grinling Gibbons, at the expense of Tobias Rustat, Esq., in 1680. The keep, or round tower, commands a most extensive view ; it is the residence of the governor or constable of the castle, and contains the guard-room, or armoury, decorated with arms in the usual style. The lower ward, which is more extensive than the upper, is separated into two parts by St. George's Chapel, which occupies its centre ; on the north side are the houses of the dean and canons, and on the west those of the poor knights of Windsor, who are a certain number of ancient naval and military officers. The royal apartments are entered from the upper ward through a handsome vestibule ; the principal rooms of this magnificent suite are, the queen's guard-chamber and audience-chamber, the ball-room, the queen's drawing-room and bed-chamber, the room of beauties, the queen's dressing-room, Queen Elizabeth's or the picture-gallery, and the king's bed-chamber, drawing-room, public dining-room, audience-chamber, presence-chamber, and guard-room. Here are contained a splendid collection of works of art of all the great masters, and a great number of works of Sir Thomas Lawrence, called the Waterloo gallery. The chapel of St. George is in the florid style, of which it is a remarkably fine specimen. The original foundation is attributed to Henry I., but it was rebuilt by Henry III., and again by Edward III. ; and the present pile was commenced under Edward IV., by Richard Beauchamp, Bishop of Salisbury ; continued by Sir Reginald Bray, the architect of Henry VIIIth's chapel at Westminster, and completed in the reign of Henry VIII. It is an elegant cross-formed structure, the windows decorated with painted glass, and the choir beautifully carved by Grinling Gibbons. The great east window was designed by

West, and executed by Jarvis and Forest, and the altar-piece of the Last Supper is also by West. The collegiate establishment consists of a dean, four canons, seven minor canons, and thirteen clerks. The dean is one of the officers of the Order of the Garter, to which the chapel is devoted. This order consists of twenty-four knights, all of the rank of an earl, or above, and an unlimited number of sovereigns and princes of the blood: it is esteemed the most illustrious of the noble orders of Europe, surpassing even that of the Golden Fleece, and is often borne by foreign sovereigns on their coinage. In Urswick chapel is the admired monument to the princess Charlotte, by Wyatt. At the east end of the chapel is the royal tomb-house, commenced by Henry VII., and carried on by Cardinal Wolsey, for his own sepulchre, and prepared as a Catholic chapel by James II. It was disused until 1800, when it was restored, and fitted up as a mausoleum for the royal family. Among the princes interred here are, besides several earlier princes, Henry VI., Edward IV. and his queen, Henry VIII., and Queen Jane Seymour, Charles I., George III., George IV., William IV., Queen Charlotte, Dukes of York and Kent, &c. The castle is situate on a high hill, commanding the Thames, and around it is a terrace extending 1870 feet, the declivity leading to which is faced with stone.

One road to Old Windsor is by the new town; when half a mile from Windsor we pass *Frogmore*, a favourite residence of old Queen Charlotte and the princesses, where they used to hold fancy fairs and make hay with white kid gloves on. Not far off is *Adelaide Lodge*, in the Home Park, a cottage of two rooms, with a bed-chamber and pages' room built and fitted up in a kind of Elizabethan style. Along the road is the *Little or Home Park*, containing 500 acres.

OLD WINDSOR is a parish and village in the hundred of Ripplesmere in Berkshire, 22 miles from London. The Anglo-Saxon kings of England are said to have had a palace here, and it was a royal domain, mentioned in Domesday Book, as belonging to Edward the Confessor and William I. In the cemetery are interred several persons of rank: Mrs. Frances Sheridan, the novelist, wife and mother of distinguished individuals; and Mrs. Mary Robinson, an authoress and actress, well known in her day as playing Perdita to George IV.'s Florizel. Here are a parochial school and a school of industry. *Population, 1453.*

Another road is by Datchet, and so across the Thames.

One road to Ascot is through

WINDSOR GREAT PARK, which is fifteen miles in circuit, and contains 3800 acres, or six square miles. Here on the 9th of July, in the sixth year of Edward I., a grand tournament was held. It is intersected by the Long Walk, one of the noblest avenues in Europe, and contains a colossal equestrian statue of George III., by Westmacott. Virginia water is one of the most beautiful lakes in the world, and next to Blenheim the largest piece of artificial water in the empire. It is supplied by a small stream, running through the park, and forms a cascade near the Southampton road, rolling down into a romantic glen. Near the cascade is a cave constructed of immense stones from Bagshot heath, supposed to have formed a Celtic cromlech. There are several bridges across this water, one of which is a single arch of 165 feet span. George IV.'s Fishing-temple is a gorgeous edifice in his favourite style; and there is also a battery of twenty-one guns called the Belvidere. On the lake are several pleasure-boats, and a little frigate.

The district called *Windsor Forest*, situate to the

west and south of the town, was formerly 120 miles in circuit, but its bounds are now reduced to about 56 miles.

ASCOT HEATH, the scene of the celebrated races, is a part of the barren tract called Bagshot Heath, forming a sandy deposit on the plastic clay of the London basin. It was formerly notorious for its highway robbers, but they are now reduced to black legs. A new Grand Stand has lately been erected here.

CHALVEY GREEN lies a little to the left of Salt Hill, near the Eton road, and is a hamlet of Upton. Here is Queen Anne's Spring, the waters of which Dr. Heberden considered to be as powerful as those of Malvern. Queen Anne used to drink them, and also Queen Charlotte, to commemorate which George III. had a stone placed over the spring, with the initials C.R., and the date, 1785.

The traveller is now again recalled to the scenes presented by the railway, and proceeds parallel to the Thames, and in full view of Windsor Castle, which rises in giant grandeur over the wide-spreading meadows. Perhaps from the Round Tower floats the banner which proclaims the presence of the sovereign, and like the kerchief of a lover waving in the distance, seems to attract our homage for its fair mistress. On the right and on the left are the ivy-mantled towers of Upton and Stoke Pogis, awaking the plaintive musings of the poet Gray. On the banks of the Thames we may imagine Falstaff still to linger with the world which Shakspeare made. Beyond, Cooper's hill is seen afar off; and before it Windsor Forest, the Arcadia of the youthful Pope. If we look down the river behind us, we may imagine the meadows covered with an armed throng, and the Great Charter frowning beneath the baffled monarch's hand. Behind the hills on our left is the site where Milton gave to the

world the grandest work which had appeared for twenty centuries,—where Hampden resisted the oppression of tyrants,—and where repose the ashes of Waller, Burke, and Gray. Windsor, the poet's favourite theme, and in whose towers captive princes sang, looks the presiding deity of the scene, and charms the traveller's gaze. Slough, where new worlds first caught human sight, flies behind us, while Father Thames careering on his way, meets us on our road, and seems to invite us to his lovely haunts.

On our left lies the river, and in front of it the Maidenhead road; on our right we first pass *Farnham Royal* and then *Burnham*. This is a parish in the hundred of the same name, and formerly of some importance, but now deriving its chief prosperity from the annual fairs for horses, cattle, sheep, and pigs, which are held on the 28th of February, 1st of May, and 2nd of October. The church is dedicated to St. Peter, and the living is in the patronage of Eton College. Among the incumbents was Cole, the Cambridge antiquarian, from 1744 until 1780. The church contains monuments to the families of Hastings, Evelyn, Eyre, Hawtrey, and Sumner. The principal attraction of the village, however, is the ivied ruin of the abbey, lying about a mile to the south, on the left of the railway. It was an Augustine nunnery, built in 1228, by Richard, Earl of Cornwall, and King of the Romans, brother of Henry III. It presents some fine specimens of the early 'lancet' style, and also contains an ancient chimney. Robert Aldrich, Bishop of Carlisle, was born in this parish. Its population is 2137. We have crossed the Two Mile Brook running down to Chalvey, and still farther the road which passes by the abbey leading from Burnham to the village of Dorney. We have now the town of Maidenhead in front, the Thames extending on each side, and its banks waving with the groves of Cliefden, Taplow, and so many poet-

hallowed scenes. In this paradise we conclude our tour, and stop upon the verdant shores of Father Thames.

The railway approaches Maidenhead by a splendid viaduct of two arches, each of 128 feet span; a noble monument of the public spirit of the engineer, and the liberality of the company. The arches are said to be the largest which have ever been constructed in brick, and are formed, like most of the arches on the line, not in the usual way, but with the bricks laid on their sides.

MAIDENHEAD or MAIDENHITHE, is a market-town and chapelry 26 miles from London, in Berkshire, partly in the parish of Bray, and partly in that of Cobham and hundred of Bray, but having separate jurisdiction. It was anciently called South Ailing-ton, and subsequently Maidenhithe, but what was the cause of this change is unknown. It was first incorporated by Edward III., and afterwards by James II. The government consists of a mayor, who is justice of the peace, coroner, clerk of the market, and judge in his own court; ten aldermen, a high steward and two bridgemasters. A session is held twice a year, and the mayor's court sits every three weeks. The town is pleasantly situated on the borders of the Thames, and on the great Western road, and consists of one long paved street. The district church, built in 1829, is an elegant structure in the pointed style, and the living a curacy in the archdeaconry of Berks, and diocese of Oxford, valued in P. R. 120*l*. An almshouse was founded in 1659 by James Smyth, Esq., for eight poor men and their wives, who are allowed four shillings a week, and thirty shillings a year for coals. Besides the Great Western viaduct over the Thames, there is a magnificent bridge of thirteen arches, erected at the expense of 20,000*l*. The approach to it is grand and spacious, having on the sides a broad

pavement protected by a handsome balustrade, and commanding a pleasing view over the river, particularly towards the north. The Great Western Railway Company have a considerable station here, 42 feet above the level of the London depôt, with engine-house, police station, and the usual offices. There is a jail for debtors and felons. The principal trade is in malt, meal, and timber, and the passing traffic derived from the Great Western road and the railway. It first came into consideration by building a wooden bridge over the Thames. It is a polling-place for the county of Berks. *Inns*, the Sun, Bear, White Hart and Red Lion. *Market-day*, Wednesday. *Fairs*, Whit Wednesday, September 29, and November 30, for horses and cattle.

Maidenhead Station.

From London $22\frac{1}{2}$ miles.

From Cheltenham $96\frac{1}{2}$ miles.

Miles.
To Windsor 6
To Oakingham..... 10



Miles.
To Beaconsfield ... 8
To High Wycombe . 10
To Cookham $2\frac{1}{2}$
To Great Marlow ... $6\frac{1}{2}$

From Bristol 95 miles.

From Exeter 170 miles.

From Bath 84 miles.

Omnibuses to Maidenhead.

To go to High Wycombe, the traveller passes the *Dumb Bell Inn*, and proceeds to London as far as the *Horse and Groom Inn*, where he turns upon the left, and proceeds to *Burnham*, already described. He then passes by the side of *Dropmore Lodge* through *Brook End*, *Wigmore Heath*, and *Hickenham* to *Beaconsfield*, described at p. 25.

From Beaconsfield he proceeds three miles to *Loudwater*, which is a chapelry in the parish of High Wycombe, seated on the Loudwater brook, a tributary of the Thames, and which turns several

paper-mills, for which the village is famous. Three miles farther is

HIGH WYCOMBE, or CHIPPING WYCOMBE, an ancient borough, market-town, and parish, 29 miles from London, having separate jurisdiction, but locally situated in the hundred of Desborough in Buckinghamshire. The many Roman remains found here attest its occupation by that people ; while its importance among the Saxons is proved by the name of cheaping or market, which they gave to it. The borough was governed by a mayor in the reign of Edward III., when it is said to have been incorporated. The privilege of sending two members to parliament has been exercised without intermission since the time of Edward I. The corporation hold sessions for offences not capital, and a court of record for the recovery of debts under 40*l*. The town is reckoned the handsomest in the county, although not the largest, and owes its prosperity to the Loudwater or Wycombe stream, which flows through the town towards the Thames, and sets in motion a number of corn and paper mills. It stands on the Oxford road, and consists of one main street, with smaller branches. The town-hall is a handsome building, erected in 1757 by the Earl of Shelburne. The ancient church, dedicated to All Saints, is in the early English style, and contains a fine altar-piece of St. Paul preaching to the Druids, and handsome tombs to Henry Earl of Shelburne, and the Marchioness of Lansdowne. The Baptists, Quakers, and the Independent Methodists, have also places of worship. There is a free grammar school, a Lancasterian school for girls, and almshouses for six aged widows. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in the paper-mills, lace-manufactures, and malting-trade. Among the most distinguished townsmen was William Alley, bishop of Exeter, and one of the translators of the Bible.

The place gives the titles of earl and baron to the distinguished family of statesmen, the Marquises of Lansdowne. *Population* 3101. *Inns*, the Red Lion, and the Falcon. *Market-day*, Friday. *Fair*, Monday before Michaelmas.

In the neighbourhood are *Wycombe Park*, the seat of Sir J. D. King, and *Wycombe Abbey*, the seat of Lord Carrington. The Wendover Road presents many interesting objects; about two miles and a half on it is *West Wycombe*, which has a church surrounded by an ancient intrenchment, and having on the tower a ball capable of containing twelve persons. There is a handsome monument to Lord Le Despencer. *Desborough Castle* near there is an encampment with a double entrenchment. Five miles farther is *Princes Risborough*, with a Saxon camp, and monuments of the Knights Templars, and *Monks Risborough*, with a cross 100 feet high and 50 feet broad, cut in the side of a high and steep chalk hill. To the right of Risborough is *Great Hampden*, with the tomb and the seat of the illustrious patriot of that name, whose resistance to illegal taxes accelerated the outbreak, and led to the prosecution of the oppressive monarch. The piece of land on which the twenty shillings ship-money was attempted to be levied lies a little to the south of the mansion.

The road to Wycombe by Beaconsfield is the longest, being 14 miles, but the traveller can proceed by Great Marlow.

The pleasantest, but the longest road is by the banks of the Thames. On crossing the Thames and turning to the left, we enter the village of *Taplow*, in Buckinghamshire. The church is dedicated to St. Nicholas, and contains the remains of Sarah Milton, mother of the immortal bard, who resided here for some years, and Anne Countess of Orrery, celebrated among her cotemporaries for her virtues

and beauty. Here in the last century a cave was found in the chalk, supposed to have been formed by the Britons. *Taplow Court*, close by, was formerly the residence of the Hampson family, and afterwards of the Marquis of Thomond. Pursuing our way, and passing *Hitcham*, we come to the celebrated *Cliefden*, erected in the time of Charles II., by the Duke of Buckingham, in a style of princely magnificence. It afterwards belonged to one of the Hamiltons, who having served under the great Duke of Marlborough, amused himself in planting trees to represent the battle of Blenheim. Frederick, Prince of Wales, and his consort here brought up George III. On the 20th of May, 1795, it was destroyed by fire, and the tapestry representing Marlborough's victories consumed. In 1819 the estate was dismembered, and its glories are now only recalled by the beauties of the site, or the lines of the poet. Turning to the right of the village of *Hedsor* is the ancient town of *West* or *Bishop's Woburn*, of which the market is long since disused. The town has a considerable population, and the inhabitants are employed in the manufacture of lace, and in the corn and paper mills, which are turned by the Loudwater or Wycombe stream, running through the place. The fairs, for cattle, horses, and sheep, are holden on the 4th of May, and November 12. The church is dedicated to St. Paul, and is a large ancient building with a nave, lateral aisles, and a massive tower. It contains a curiously-carved font and monuments to the Bertie and Wharton families. The Independents and Wesleyans have places of worship, and there is a Lancasterian school. The manor-house was formerly a seat of the Bishops of Lincoln, who were the diocesans. In one of the apartments, Thomas Chace, of Amer-sham, was imprisoned in 1506 for his religious principles by the bishop, and was at length strangled.

Continuing our way we come to *Morland Wood*; where Chace was buried in a cross-road, on the plea that he had hanged himself. Next comes *Little Marlow*, with a population of 783. It formerly belonged to Edith, Queen of Edward the Confessor, and in the reign of Henry II. a Benedictine nunnery was founded here. The church is an ancient rural edifice, and contains nothing remarkable. We now arrive at,

GREAT MARLOW or **CHIPPING MARLOW**, an ancient borough, market-town, and parish in Buckinghamshire, situated on the Thames 31 miles from London. The town had a market in the time of the Saxons, whence it derives its name, and sent two members to Parliament from the 25th Edward I. to the 2nd Edward II., and then discontinued the privilege until the 25th James I., when it was restored, and continues to the present day. The town consists of two principal streets and three smaller ones. The manufactures are black silk, lace, and paper; copper and brass at Temple Mills; and rape and linseed oils. The church is dedicated to All Saints, and is an ancient and spacious edifice, consisting of a nave, aisles, transept, and chancel, with a stone screen, a handsomely carved oaken altar, and many monuments. On the tower is a wooden spire, built in 1627. There are free-schools for boys and girls, founded in 1624 by Sir William Borlase, and an almshouse for widows. The town-hall is a handsome building, and there is a new bridge over the river. The petty sessions are holden here. *Population*, 6162. *Market-day*, Saturday. *Fairs*, 1st, 2nd, and 3rd May, and 29th October for horses, cattle, &c. *Inn*, the Crown.

Three miles to the west is *Medmenham*, celebrated for its ancient abbey, a very picturesque object on the banks of the Thames. In the last century a society of men of wit and fashion got up a mock monas-

tery here under the name of the monks of St. Francis, and are said to have acted perfectly in accordance with the motto still carved over the door, "Fay ce gun voudras." In the opinion of the inhabitants the gentlemen here on more than one occasion received the visits of an uninvited guest, in the presence of his Satanic Majesty in person. A short distance from Medmenham is *Hambleton*, with a handsome and spacious church, rebuilt in 1721, and an ancient manor-house in which Charles I. took refuge when fleeing from Oxford to St. Alban's.

The direct road to Marlow is on the Maidenhithe side of the Thames, by *Park Corner* and *Bisham*. This is a suburb and part of the borough of Marlow, and is sometimes called Bysham Montague. In the reign of King Stephen, a preceptory of Knights Templars was founded here by Robert De Ferrars. In 1338 a priory of Augustinian canons regular was founded here by William Montacute, Earl of Salisbury, and from its ruins the present manor-house has been formed, in which Queen Elizabeth resided, and where a large state apartment is still called the queen's council-chamber.

Departing from Maidenhithe by the south we come to *Braywick*. On the left is the village of *Bray*: this is famous for its vicar, sometimes erroneously attributed to Bray near Dublin, and to a personage of the time of Charles II. Fuller in his 'Worthies,' says that this distinguished character under the reigns of Henry VIII., Edward VI., Mary, and Elizabeth, was in succession Catholic and Protestant, twice over. On being reproached as a turn-coat, he replied, "Nay, nay, I always keep to my principles, which are these, to live and die vicar of Bray." Among the local customs are exemptions from market-tolls, and descent of land in failure of male heirs to the eldest female. Near there is *Monkey Island*, in the Thames, with a

fishing-seat decorated at the expense of ten thousand guineas, with representations of monkeys, with the portrait of the owner, by the third Duke of Marlborough. From Brayswick the road is by *Philbert Lodge, Hollyport, Moneylow Green, Foxley Green*, and *Tatchen Lane* to the *Hollyport River*, a confluent of the Loddon, which is crossed by *Cokely Bridge*. To the right, at some distance, is *Warfield* with an ancient church, having some fine monuments in a chapel attached to the chancel. *Binfield* is next on the road, and contains a brick house the residence of Pope and his father. The district here forms part of Windsor Forest, and under a large tree, half a mile from the house, the young poet composed his 'Windsor Forest,' a fact commemorated by the words carved upon it, "Here Pope sang." Passing through a cross road from *Backhurst* to *Frogshall*, we soon arrive at

OAKINGHAM, or WOKINGHAM a market-town and parish, partly in Berks and partly in Wilts, but having separate jurisdiction. It has a corporation, and the alderman, high steward, and recorder, are justices of the peace, and hold half-yearly courts of session and petty sessions every fortnight. The town is a polling-place for Berks, and being the only town within the district of Windsor forest, was formerly the seat of the forest courts, now discontinued. It is situated 30 miles from London, on the river Emme, a feeder of the Loddon, and is of a triangular form, consisting of several streets meeting in a spacious central market-place. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in the manufacture of silk, gauze, and shoes, and in the malting and flour trades. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is an ancient and handsome structure, and the living is a peculiar of the Dean of Salisbury, and in his patronage. The Baptists and Wesleyans have also places of worship. There is a free-school for boys and girls, a Sunday

school, alms-houses for sixteen men and women, founded in 1451 by John Westend, and a bequest of 50*l.* a-year by Archbishop Laud, for apprenticing boys and girls. About a mile from the town is an hospital, founded in 1665 by Henry Lucas, Esq., for sixteen pensioners and a master, under the direction of the Draper's Company. There is a chapel attached, with a residence for the minister, who is perpetual curate of the parish. The town-hall is an ancient and handsome structure, of which the lower part is used as a market-house. Dr. Thomas Godwin, Bishop of Bath and Wells, was born here in 1517, and educated in the free-school. *Population*, 3139. *Inn*, the Rose. *Market-day*, Tuesday. *Fairs*, April 23, June 11, October 11, and November 2, for horses and cattle.

We have now crossed the Thames, and have it flowing to the right instead of the left of the road. In front of it the Western road still pursues the same course. On leaving Maidenhithe, we enter on an embankment, and have on our right *Folly Hill*, and a little farther, *Tittle Row*. We have then a cutting through gravel and sand, which brings us into the chalk district; and a little farther, after passing an embankment, we have on our left *White Waltham*, or *Waltham Abbas*, the birth-place of Thomas Hearne, the antiquary, in 1678, celebrated by Pope, and where Roman remains have been found. *Smevin's House*, on the Hollyport river, surrounded by a moat, and now in the occupation of a farmer, was a hunting-seat of Prince Arthur, eldest son of Henry the Seventh, and the retreat of the learned Dodwell, first Camden professor of history at Oxford, who was buried at *Shottesbrook*. This village is the next on the left, and has an elegant church in the decorated style, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, with a tower and spire, built in 1337. It contains three stalls, under trefoil arches, a piscina, and a font, and

there was formerly a chantry. The next cutting is a mile long through the chalk, and it is 20 feet deep, and crossed by a bridge carrying the Bray road, and then an embankment also with a bridge to Bray. Then comes a cutting 3 miles long and 31 feet deep, succeeded by a short embankment, and another cutting three-quarters of a mile long. The next village is *St. Laurence Waltham*, with a church, containing some ancient and beautiful monuments. An eminence near the church, called Castle Acre, was a Roman fortress, and commands a beautiful prospect. On the right of the railway is *Hurley*, beautifully situated on the banks of the Thames. In 1086, in the reign of William I., a monastery for Benedictines was founded here by Geoffrey de Magnavilla, and in a vault beneath the hall some of their bodies have been found. It is now called *Hurley House*, and is decorated with some fine paintings by Salvator Rosa. In its vaults the principal nobility held frequent meetings in the reign of Charles II. and his successor, and here signed the principal papers, which led to the revolution of 1688, and the deposition of James. Having passed *Waltham St. Laurence* and *Ruscombe*, we now arrive, by a cutting of gravel and clay, at

TWYFORD, a chapelry in the parish of Hurst, partly in the hundreds of Charlton and Sonning, county of Berks, and partly in that of Amesbury, Wilts. It is 35 miles from London, on the western road, and at the confluence of the Hollyport river with the Lodden. In 1688 a battle was fought between the adherents of James II. and William III. The chapel is dedicated to St. Swithin, and was built in 1721 by Edward Polehampton, Esq., and the living is a peculiar of the Dean of Salisbury. The Independents have also a place of worship. There is an hospital for six poor people, founded in 1640 by Lady Francis Winchcombe, and a bene-

faction of Mr. Polehampton for clothing and educating ten boys. *Inns*, the King's Arms, and the Duke of Wellington. *Fairs*, July 24, and October 11 for horses, toys, &c.

Twyford Station.

From London 30½ miles.

From Cheltenham 88½ miles.

Miles.

Miles.

To Waltham St. Lau-
rence 3
To Binfield 5
To Wokingham 6

To Henley 5



From Bristol 87 miles.

From Exeter 162 miles.

From Bath 76.

On leaving Twyford, for Henley, we proceed about two miles to

WARGRAVE, a town and parish in the hundred of the same name, situated near the confluence of the Loddon with the Thames. The market is now disused. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, contains the tomb of Thomas Day, a native of London, author of 'Sandford and Merton.' There is an endowed school. *Population*, 1423.

Henerton is next passed, and *Park Place*. This is a noble mansion, with a good library and fine gallery. The pleasure-grounds are admirably laid out, and among other beauties has a retired valley, terminated by a Grecian ruin, and a Celtic temple, brought from St. Helier, in Jersey, by Marshal Conway. The Thames now lies before us, and at a short distance on the right, *Remenham*, on its banks, which scents the air with its fields of lavender. We now cross the sacred Thames by a stone bridge of five arches, the central of which has its key-stones decorated with masks from the chisel of Mrs. Damer, the distinguished sculptress.

Before us lie the green hills of Oxford, and in the rich meadows at their base,

HENLEY UPON THAMES, admired for its beautiful scenery. It is a borough in the hundred of Binfield and county of Oxford, 35 miles from London. It is a place of considerable antiquity, and, from the relics found there, supposed to have been a Roman station. In 1643, the partisans of Charles I. were driven out of here by the earl of Essex. It formerly sent members to parliament, but this right has been long since discontinued: it is still however a corporate town, by charter of 1722. The chief trade consists of corn, flour, malt and beechwood, which form part of its traffic on the Thames. The houses are for the most part modern, spacious, and well built. The town-hall is a neat building with a colonnade, used as a market-house. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a handsome Gothic structure, with a lofty tower and four octagonal turrets crowning the battlements. In the church is a monument to Lady Elizabeth Periam, and a tablet, erected in 1823 to General Dumourier. In the churchyard is the tomb of Richard Jennings, master builder of St. Paul's Cathedral. There is a Dissenting Meeting-house, and a Catholic Chapel at Stonor. Henley has two free-schools founded by James I. and Lady Elizabeth Periam, and an almshouse for twenty persons, established by John Longland, bishop of Lincoln, and confessor to Henry VIII., a native of this town. William Lenthal, speaker of the house of commons during the commotions excited by Charles I., was also born here. At the Red Lion, Shenstone wrote his poem on an Inn. The theatre is a small neat building. *Population*, 3618. *Inns*, Bell, White Hart, Red Lion, and Catherine Wheel. *Market-days*, Wednesday and Saturday. *Fairs*, March 7, horses; Holy Thursday, sheep; Trinity Thursday, horses; Thursday after October 17, cheese.

The neighbourhood is celebrated for its scenery,

and produces iron pyrites, a black flint used in the manufacture of glass, and also excellent chalk for manure. The fishing in the Thames is very good. To the east, about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles off, on the banks of the Thames, is *Fawley Court*, a work of Sir Christopher Wren, standing in the midst of a pleasant lawn, and adorned with some fine paintings. The old mansion was greatly injured by a troop of horse in the service of Charles I. *Rotherfield Grays*, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles distant to the west, has a large neat church, with a wooden turret and some ancient monuments. Three miles to the south on the Thames is *Shiplake*, with a Gothic church dedicated to Peter and St. Paul, and an embattled tower, hanging with ivy. The interior is divided by two rows of Gothic arches, and an ancient oak screen into a nave, chancel, and south aisle, and contains several interesting monuments. On *Binfield Heath* is one of the geological phenomena called swallows, which generally occur on elevated lands, and into which the land-floods flow and are engulfed. In a pond in the same heath many oak-trees have been discovered firm and sound, but dry and as black as ebony.

Returning to the railway, and passing under a handsome bridge, we cross the several branches of the Loddon, Pope's

‘ Loddon slow, which verdant alders bears ;’

and we have the Thames still on our right in closer neighbourhood. We are now on the margin of the chalk district, of which the hills rise around us, and present a beautiful view. On our left lies *Hurst* near the Loddon, and on our right *Sonning* or *Sunning upon Thames*, formerly, it is said, the see of a bishop whose diocese extended over Berks and Wilts, and removed successively to Sherborne and Salisbury. The church is dedicated to St. Andrew, and contains many ancient monuments,

and a fine modern one by Chantrey. There is a free-school founded by Sir Thomas Rich, and a plain brick bridge over the Thames. Here was formerly a shrine supposed to be efficacious for the cure of madness. At this part of the railway, the cuttings become very deep, it having been the original intention to have had a tunnel on this portion of the line, but by a subsequent act an open cutting was substituted. Leaving the cutting and approaching an embankment, we have a fine view, and see around us *Woodley Green*, which has a catholic chapel, *Woodley Lodge*, the seat of J. Wheble, Esq., and *White Knights* on our left, we pass between Reading and the Thames, and arrive at the Reading Station, 74 feet above the London depôt, and at

READING, a market, borough, and county town, 38 miles from London, within the hundred of Reading, and county of Berks, but having separate jurisdiction. It is the seat of the Lent Assizes of the county, a polling-place, and the head-quarters of the Royal Berkshire militia. It is situated on the banks of the river Kennet, over which there are several bridges, near its junction on the Thames, and on the great West road. Its name has been supposed to be derived from the Saxon *rea*, a river, and *ing*, a meadow.

In the ninth century, after some sharp battles between Alfred the Great and the Danes, it was taken by those marauders. Elfrida, the widow of Edgar, having murdered her step-son, Edmund the Martyr, founded a nunnery here in expiation, but it was burned in 1006 by the Danes under king Sweyn. Reading was an ancient Saxon demesne of the crown, and is mentioned in Domesday Book. Stephen built a castle here, which was demolished by Henry II., who, in 1163, visited this place to preside at an ordeal combat between Robert de Montfort and Henry De Essex, who was accused of having thrown

away the royal standard in a battle with the Welsh near Chester. Being defeated, Essex was banished to Reading abbey. In 1213, Pandulph, the papal legate, held a council to mediate between the barons and the King John. In 1348, a grand tournament took place before Edward III. In 1385 a grand national council was held, and parliaments in 1439, 1452, 1453 and 1467. It was repeatedly visited by different monarchs, who held their courts in the abbey. In the first year of Charles I., on account of the plague in London, the courts of law were removed and held in the town-hall and the abbey. In the civil war, Reading was taken by the Carlists, but in 1643, after a sharp siege, was captured by the earl of Essex, and again retaken by Charles I., and dismantled. In 1688, a skirmish was fought between the partisans of the revolution, and some of the Scotch and Irish in the service of James II. Thus Reading has had a great hand in the expulsion of three out of the four tyrants, John, Richard II., Charles I., and James II., whose doom was sealed on the banks of the Thames.

The corporation is of considerable antiquity, and a guild-merchant was established here at an early period, but the earliest charter extant is that of Henry III. According to the Municipal Corporations Act it now consists of a mayor, recorder, and eighteen town councillors, including the aldermen. The town has a separate commission, and is exempt from county-rates. The police are twenty-two in number, regulated according to the metropolitan system. The borough has returned two members ever since the 23rd of Edward I., and the mayor is the returning officer.

The town is of a triangular form, consisting of four principal streets, intersected by others. Some of the houses are partly constructed of timber work in the style of the sixteenth century, but the greater

part of the old town is of brick. In the suburbs are many handsome ranges of houses, built in the London style. The town is well paved, lighted with gas, and supplied with water. The Town-hall is a neat building built in 1786, at an expense of 1800*l*. It contains portraits of Archbishop Laud, Sir Thomas White, Mr. Aldworth, Mr. Kendrick, Sir Thomas Rich, and Sir Richard Simeon, and is the hall for the county Spring Assizes, and the borough Quarter Sessions. The County-jail, built in 1793, is 163 feet in front, by 127 in depth, and has accommodation for 124 prisoners. It contains a chapel, infirmary, bath, boys' ward, and treadmill. The Compter, or Town-jail, which is also appropriated to the police-office, was formerly a convent of Franciscan friars. The nave of the church still exists, and the remains form an interesting object.

The town is divided into the three parishes of St. Laurence, St. Mary, and St. Giles, all in the archdeaconry of Berks, and diocese of Oxford. St. Laurence's is a spacious edifice, in the later pointed style, having a fine west window, and a tower of chequer work 89 feet high, and having a ring of ten bells. In the interior is a richly-carved oak pulpit, a good organ, and a mural tablet to John Blagrove, a celebrated mathematician, who died in 1611. Here is a statue by Nixon to the Rev. Dr. Valpy. St. Mary's, rebuilt in 1550 from the ruins of the abbey, has a tower curiously chequered with flints, and a ring of eight bells, one of which weighs a ton. It has an organ, an altar-piece, a mural monument by Flaxman, and one in the chancel to William Kendrick. In the churchyard is the following exquisite composition:—

All you that are now Standing by,
Must all bow down as well as I.
for why Death comes
his Warrant Shure
Our Breath is gone, we be no more.

St. Giles's was built in the beginning of the sixteenth century, and was formerly a sanctuary. It suffered much in the civil wars, having its spire knocked down. It is in the pointed style, has a nave and side aisles, a tower and spire, painted glass window, and organ, all recently repaired. Trinity Church, a succursal to St. Mary's, was built by Mr. Garbet, in 1832, at a cost of 6000*l.*, principally contributed by the Rev. G. Hulme. It is in the lancet style, with a low tower, and has a good organ. St. John's belongs to the parish of St. Laurence, and was built in 1836 by the Rev. Frederick Trench. It is in the early pointed style, and has an organ. Castle Street Chapel of Ease to St. Mary's was built in 1799, on the site of the Grey Friars' convent, and has an organ. The Catholic church of St. James is by Mr. Welby Pugin, in the early Norman style, and is on the site of the old abbey. The Independent chapel is in Broad Street; the Baptist chapel erected in 1834 at an expense of 3000*l.* is in King's Road, and another in Minster Street; the Quakers and Wesleyans in Church Street; the Independents in Silver Street; and the Ranters in London Street.

The Royal Grammar School was founded in the reign of Henry VII. by one of the abbots, and endowed by Archbishop Laud and Sir T. White. It has two fellowships at St. John's College, Oxford, and attained great eminence under the late Dr. Valpy. The Blue-coat school in Albion Street was founded in 1646 by Richard Aldworth, Esq., and has a handsome building, and a revenue of 1000*l.* a-year for the maintenance of 47 boys. There are two National schools for boys and girls, a Lancasterian school for boys and girls, a Green-coat school for the maintenance of girls, a school of industry for girls, a foundation school for girls, two infant schools, and a Sunday school. The Oracle has some ancient re-

mains, and was founded by Mr. Kendrick in 1628, as a manufactory for the employment of the poor, and in which sacking and pins are now made. The Royal Berkshire Hospital was erected in 1838, from designs by Messrs. Briant, on land presented by Lord Sidmouth, at an expense of 10,000*l*. It is in the Ionic style and has a pleasing effect. To the hospital is attached a dispensary and an eye infirmary. Among the almshouses are those founded in 1477 by John à Larder, and rebuilt in 1777.

The Theatre is in Friar Street, and is a small building, but well attended during the short season in which it is opened. The Literary Institution and Reading Room was founded in 1807, and has an extensive library. The Philosophical Institution was established in 1831, and some of its members deliver lectures in the town-hall. It has a valuable library of 300 volumes in London Street, and an excellent museum of zoology, geology, and antiquities. Among its curiosities is the supposed hand of St. James the Apostle, presented to the abbey by the Empress Maud. The museum is thrown open to the public with great liberality, and confers high honour on its enlightened supporters. There are besides a Junior Philosophical or Mechanics Institution, a Horticultural Society, and an Amateur Musical Society. The Masonic Hall is in St. Lawrence's churchyard, and there are a Savings Bank, a Local Fire Insurance Company, two Banks, two Gas Companies, a Water Company, two newspapers. There are warm and cold baths, concerts, archery-grounds, billiard-rooms and races. At Caversham is a mineral spring. The Forbury commands some fine prospects. The races are held on Bullmarsh Heath on the third Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday in August.

The manufacture of woollens was one of the earliest branches of industry pursued here, but those carried on at present are of coarse linen, floor and sail-cloth,

sacking, silks, ribbons, galloons, hats, pins, ropes, and twine. There are, besides, breweries, iron-foundries, zinc-mills, and yards for boat-building; it has, however, a great dependence on the traffic passing through it. In 1828 a wharf and dock were constructed on the bank of the Kennet, which communicates by a canal 57 miles long with the river Avon at Bath, forming one of the grand southern lines of canal navigation. The corn-market is held on Saturdays; the new market is a spacious area for the sale of meat, vegetables, &c., and there is a pig-market in Friar Street.

The Abbey for Benedictines was founded in 1112 by Henry I., and consecrated by St. Thomas à Becket. It was endowed for 200 monks, and the abbot was mitred, sat in parliament, and coined money. In the church the royal founder and Adeliza, his second queen, were interred. On the suppression in 1539, Hugh Farringdon, the last Lord Abbot, with two of his monks, was hanged, drawn, and quartered, and the revenues, amounting to 2000*l.*, confiscated. In the civil war it suffered severely, and the principal remains now existing are a noble gateway. Besides the two convents already mentioned, there was an hospital for lepers, and another for twenty-six poor men. Reading is the Belford Regis of Miss Mitford, who resides in the neighbourhood, and here Milman the poet, and Talfourd the dramatist, were educated. The Serjeant was a scholar in the bible class of Mr. Douglas, a dissenting clergyman, and many of the good dames of the borough still tell with glee of the puzzling questions propounded to the minister by Tommy Talfourd. Among the distinguished natives have been, William of Reading, Archbishop of Bordeaux, in the reign of Henry III.; the ill-fated and tyrannical Primate Laud, Merrick the poet, and Blagrove the mathematician. The fishing here is good. *Popula-*

tion, 15,595. *Inns*, the Crown, Bear, George and Broad Face. *Market-days*, Wednesday and Saturday. *Fairs*, Feb. 2, May 1 ; July 25, and Sept. 21, 22.

Reading Station.

From London $34\frac{1}{2}$ miles.

From Cheltenham $85\frac{1}{2}$ miles.

Miles.

Miles.

To Oakingham 6

To Basingstoke 16

To Silchester 10

To Theale 4

To Henley 8



From Bristol 83 miles.

From Exeter 158 miles.

From Bath 72 miles.

Crossing the Thames, we arrive at

CAVERSHAM, a parish in the hundred of Binfield and county of Berks. Here the Earl of Essex twice defeated the Carlists in April, 1643. The church is an ancient and interesting structure, and is dedicated to St. Peter. Here there is a lock across the Thames. *Caversham House* was the scene of one of Charles's interviews with his children in 1647, when taken into custody by the Scotch. It has now an elegant modern mansion, and the grounds were laid out by the celebrated Brown. On *Caversham Hill* a mineral spring was discovered in 1803. *Population*, 1369.

The course to Henley now lies through *Shiplake*, before described at page 51.

The road to Basingstoke follows the course of the Titchbourn River, a feeder of the Loddon, and passes on the left *White Knights*, formerly the seat of the Duke of Marlborough. On the right is *Coley Park*, the seat of J. B. Monck, Esq., which on the recapture of Reading was the head-quarters of Charles I. On our right the road to *Shinfield*, and on the left, arriving at *Whatley*, two miles on the road we have that to *Burghfield*. At the third mile is *Three Mile Cross*, at which is the residence of Miss Mitford. A mile farther a road branches off to the right to

Silchester ; keeping on the road to the left, the river White Water is crossed at *Sheep Bridge*, and to the left lies *Swallowfield*, where in the manor-house Lord Chancellor Clarendon wrote his 'History of the Civil Wars.' At *Risely* we come to the crossing of two roads, of which that to the right leads to Basingstoke by *Strathfieldsaye*, the seat granted by the English Parliament to the Duke of Wellington.

BASINGSTOKE, a market-town and parish in the hundred and division of the same name, situate 45 miles W.S.W. of London, in a pleasant and well-wooded part of the country, on the Southampton Railway. It is mentioned in Domesday Book as a royal manor, and possessing a market. It was incorporated at an early period, and is governed by a mayor and aldermen. The church is a spacious and handsome Gothic building, dedicated to St. Michael, and erected under the superintendence of Fox, Bishop of Winchester. The living is a vicarage, with the chapelries of Old Basing and Upper Nately annexed, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Winchester, valued in K.B. 30*l.* 6*s.* 5½*d.*, and in the patronage of Magdalen College, Oxford. Among the vicars have been several eminent men, including Sir George Wheeler, the oriental traveller, and the father of Dr. Joseph and Thomas Warton. There are places of worship for several congregations of dissenters. There is a handsome market-place and town-hall over it, where the magistrates meet weekly, and the sessions for the town are held twice a year. This is one of the polling-places for the northern division of the county. The town formerly possessed a considerable manufactory of druggets and shalloons, but the principal business carried on at present is malting and the corn trade. The town commands considerable trade from standing at the junction of five im-

portant roads, and besides the Railway, communicates with the Thames by the Basingstoke Canal, which is also connected with the Wey and Arun Canal. On an eminence to the north of the town are situate the remains of Holy Ghost Chapel, founded under a license of Henry VIII., by Lord Sandys and Fox, Bishop of Winchester, for a brotherhood of the Holy Ghost. In the time of Edward VI. it was dissolved, but restored in that of Mary, and a part of the estate still remains for the instruction of youth, to which however it has been by no means regularly appropriated. In 1261 an hospital was founded here by Henry III. Basingstoke has been the birth-place of several eminent men; among whom John de Basingstoke, a celebrated scholar of the thirteenth century; Sir James Lancaster, the navigator, who discovered Lancaster Sound, the passage from Baffin's Bay along the north coast of America; and the brothers Joseph Warton, editor of Pope, and Thomas, Poet Laureat. *Population*, 3581. *Inns*, the Crown, Angel, and the George. *Market-day*, Wednesday. *Fairs*, Easter Tuesday for cattle and cheese; Whit-Wednesday for pedlars; 23rd Sept. and 11th Oct. for cattle.

Should the traveller be desirous of returning by the Southampton Railway, he will find a full description of it in 'Wyld's London and Southampton Railway Guide, and Guide to the environs of Southampton, the Isles of Wight, Jersey, and Guernsey, and the opposite coast of France, with numerous maps.'

Turning off to the right, from the previous road, beyond *Three Mile Cross* is the obscure road to the once imperial city of

SILCHESTER, which is a parish in the hundred of Holdshott, Basingstoke division, in the county of Hants, on the borders of Berkshire, and commanding a fine view of the surrounding country from its

elevated site. It was, under the name of *Caer Segont*, the capital of the Celtic tribe of the *Segontiags*, after their expulsion from the south of Hampshire by the Belgians. Being threatened by *Cæsar's* success at the battle of Chertsey, they sent ambassadors to him. It became a Roman station under the name of *Vindonum*, or, according to some, *Calleva*, and exhibits the finest specimen in the south of England of these ancient strongholds. The foundations of the street may still be traced running in parallel lines across the area; the four principal streets communicate with the entrances, which were on the north, south, east, and west sides, through the walls of the city, still remaining and remarkable strong. That on the south side is best preserved, being in some places twenty feet high and twenty-four feet thick. About 150 yards from the north-east angle of the wall is an amphitheatre, which has two entrances, and is surrounded by a bank or wall, twenty yards thick at bottom, but gradually decreasing to four yards broad near the summit which is now crowned with trees. The area is generally covered with water, and one part appears to be the *cavea*, or den, in which they kept the wild beasts previously to letting them into the arena. Here, in the time of the Romans, animals, and most probably men, were baited, and gladiatorial combats exhibited; and at another extremity of the county of Berks, near Moulsey Hurst, exhibitions of prize fighting were held, even in the present century, before some of the enlightened princes and nobility. The road which leads from the Southgate to Winchester or *Venta* was called *Longback*, *Popham Lane*, and *Grimsdyke*; that leading by Andover or *Andareon* to Old Sarum or *Sorbiodunum* was named the *Portway*; and another road crossing Mortimer Heath has several tumuli on each side. Stukely observes that a person of moderate fortune

may now buy a whole Roman city, and be lord of the soil, where emperors and princes formerly commanded.

The church of the modern town is rather an old building of mixed architecture, dedicated to St. Mary, and there is an endowed school for five children. Silchester gives the title of baron to the Pakenhams, Earls of Longford. *Population*, 414.

The Railway now follows the course of a gorge cut by the Thames in the chalk range, and presents all the interesting features of a great mountain pass. On each side the hills arise, sometimes walled like precipices; and on the right, the broad stream of the river seems to dispute the narrow way. To the geologist and the antiquarian, this route possesses the highest attractions; for here the course of the works has thrown open to sight many remains of former worlds and ages. It is to be regretted, however, that the high-minded engineer, who has distinguished himself so much by the greatness of his works, did not take care for the preservation of many interesting objects, which the tools of the ignorant workmen consigned to a worse than their former oblivion. We have elsewhere suggested that in the waiting-room of every station a museum might be formed at small expense, illustrative of the geology of the whole line, and that in the terminal stations might be preserved the more remarkable objects either of the fossil world or of antiquity. This would be but a small contribution in money, but it might be an important one to the cause of general instruction, and, at least, it would meet with the approbation of the public, who are ever ready to welcome anything which relates to the advancing science of geology.

On starting, we have the Oxford road on our left, and the Bath road behind it. On this latter is *Coley Hall*, before described, and *Southcote Manor*

House, the seat of Charles Lutyens, Esq., which was held by the Earl of Essex at the siege of Reading. It is a fine old house in the Elizabethan style, surrounded by a moat, and having formerly a tower at each corner, of which only one now remains. Next, on our left, is *Tilehurst*. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, contains some ancient brasses and a fine monument, and is in the patronage of Mrs. Shephard, who has founded national schools for both sexes. There is also a chapel for Wesleyan Methodists. The village was the birth-place, in 1627, of Richard Floyd, a learned bishop of Worcester. We now approach the small village of *Purley* with its church, and on the other side of the Thames is *Maple Durham*, which is a parish in Oxfordshire, and contains several interesting seats. The large and venerable Elizabethan mansion, belonging to M. Blount, Esq., is seated on an extensive lawn, with an avenue of noble elms in front nearly a mile in length. It was fortified by Sir Charles Blount for the King during the civil wars, and being considered an important post, sustained some sharp attacks, by which it was ultimately captured. The Rev. Lord A. Fitzclarence has also a seat here, and a little farther, on the banks of the river, is *Hardwick House*, the seat of P. L. Powys, Esq. On our left we pass *Purley Hall*, formerly the seat of Mr. Hawes, who had an extensive share in the South Sea affair. We next pass through a deep cutting, at which a tunnel was originally proposed to

PANGBOURN or PANGBOURNE, an ancient place, 44 miles from London, a village in the hundred of Reading, and county of Berks, at the junction of the Fawley rivulet with the Thames. It is built in the form of a Roman T, and is united to Whitechurch on the other side of the Thames, which is a parish in the hundred of Langtree, and county of Oxford. It is a place of great antiquity, and if not a Roman

station, at any rate the remains found here attest its occupation by that people. From the Saxons it received its name from *Pang*, one of the brooks here, and *bourne*, a brook. In the civil war it seems to have been the scene of a skirmish between the popular party and the Carlists. The church at Pangbourne is dedicated to St. James, and that at Whitchurch to St. Mary. Here is a small endowed school. Over the river is a bridge uniting the two villages. Among the Roman remains found here in 1838, was a tessellated pavement, supposed to have been the floor of a villa. It was formed of quarries, or small irregular squares, and the figures were of elaborate and beautiful design. The ornamental portion, eight feet square, forming the centre, was of four colours, red, grey, brown, and white. The site of the house could be traced by the lines of mortar and flint used in the foundation. Two human skeletons were lying exterior to the walls, and near one a curious species of broadsword, supposed to be identical with that used by the auxiliary legions. Among the relics of the civil war at Shooter's Hill were above forty skeletons, cannon balls, pike heads, an ancient spur, two bushels of horse-shoes, and a gold watch.

The Thames here affords a high treat for anglers. *Population*, 1437; viz., Pangbourn, 692, Whitchurch, 745.

Pangbourn Station.

From London 40½ miles.

From Cheltenham 78½ miles.

Miles.

To Aldermaston 9

To Kingsclere 14

To Whitchurch 24

To Newbury 15

To Andover 30

To Hungerford 23

To Ludgershall 37

To East Ilsley 9

From Bristol 77 miles.

From Exeter 152 miles.

From Bath 66 miles.





The road to Aldermaston proceeds between *Tidmarsh* and *Sulham* to

ENGLEFIELD, which is a parish in the hundred of Theale. Here in the ninth century the Danes were defeated, and an intrenchment in the neighbourhood is supposed to have been thrown up on that occasion. In the church is buried the second Marquis of Winchester, who defended Basing House so bravely for Charles I.; the epitaph is written by Dryden. *Population*, 411.

At the fourth mile we enter the mail road, and upon our left, half a mile off, is *Theale*, which is a chapelry in the parish of Tilehurst, and supposed formerly to have been a place of importance, from its giving name to the hundred. It has a beautiful gothic church, erected by the munificent Mrs. Sheppard in 1829, and a national school founded and en-

dowed by the Rev. Dr. Sheppard. The *Inns* are the Falcon, White Hart, and Crown. Two miles farther we come to the Hare and Hound inn, and turn off to the right. We afterwards cross the Kennet and Avon Canal, and the river Kennet, and arrive at

ALDERMASTON, which is a small market-town and parish in the hundred of Theale and county of Berks, situated in beautiful meadows on the banks of the Kennet, 48 miles from London. The church is dedicated to St. Mary, and the living is a vicarage in the archdeaconry of Berks, and diocese of Oxford, in the patronage of Queen's College, Oxford. *Population*, 636. *Market-day*, Friday. *Fairs*, May 6 and July 7 for horses and cattle, and October 11 for pedlery.

Silchester is only three miles distant. At Wolverhampton is the seat of the Earl of Falmouth.

From Aldermaston a road leads on the left to

KINGSCLERE, which is a market-town in the hundred and division of the same name in Hampshire, situated 54 miles from London on the edge of a chain of hills. The petty sessions are holden here, and it is a polling-place for the western division of the county. The church is dedicated to St. Mary, and the living is a vicarage in the archdeaconry and diocese of Winchester and in the patronage of Lord Bolton. A considerable trade is carried on here in malting for the London market. *Population*, 3151. *Market-day*, Tuesday. *Fairs*, 2nd April, and 15th October for sheep.

From Kingsclere the road proceeds to

OVERTON, which was anciently a borough sending two members to parliament and giving name to the hundred, but through neglect lost its charter and its market. The church is dedicated to St. Mary, and has two livings, and there is a chapel for Independents. An excellent trout-stream runs through the parish into the Test, and turns several silk and corn

mills; and great quantities of malt are made here and in the neighbourhood. *Population*, 1507. *Inn*, the Red Lion. *Fairs*, Monday before Holy Thursday, July 11th, August 29th, and October 8th.

We then proceed along the banks of the celebrated trout-stream, to *Freefolk*, where it turns a mill, in which the note paper for the Bank of England has been made since the reign of George I. Next comes

WHITCHURCH, a borough, market town and parish, 36 miles from London in the Evingar hundred, Kingsclere division, county of Hants. It is within the jurisdiction of the Cheney Court held at Winchester every week for the recovery of small debts. It is a borough by prescription, and sent two members to parliament from the time of Queen Elizabeth to the period of its disfranchisement by the Reform Bill. It is built in a low situation under a row of chalk hills near the river Test, on the banks of which are several corn-mills. The town is small and irregularly built: it has a trifling trade in silk, serges and shalloons.

The church, dedicated to All Saints, contains a theological library bequeathed by the Rev. W. Wood. There are also places of worship for Independents and Wesleyans. The interest of a bequest, by Richard Woollaston in 1688, amounting to 80*l.*, is applied to buying clothing and bedding for the poor. *Population*, 1673. *Inn*, the White Hart. *Market-day*, Friday. *Fairs*, 22nd April, 17th June, 7th July, and 9th October.

In the neighbourhood is *Hurstbourne Park*, the seat of the Earl of Portsmouth.

The road to Newbury follows the course of the Fawley through *Bradfield* and *Stanford*, to *Bucklebury*, thence, by the *Three Crowns Inn*, to

THATCHAM, which is the half-way house between London and Bath, and was formerly a town of

some consequence, having a market. It is pleasantly situated near the river Kennet and the Kennet and Avon Canals, and has manufactures of galloons and black ribbons. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, contains some fine altar tombs. There is a Free School, founded by Lady Francis Winchcombe, for boys; a National School for boys and girls, and an Infant School. There is also an almshouse for nine widows and several minor charities. *Population*, 3912. *Inns*, the King's Head, and the White Hart; *Fairs*, 1st Tuesday after October 12th.

Crossing the river Lambourne we pass through *Speenhamland*, a suburb of Newbury, containing an almshouse for two widows founded in 1664, by Ann Watts. To the right lies the battle-field of *Shaw*, in the manor-house of which Charles I. was attempted to be assassinated.

NEWBURY, is a borough, market town and parish, 56 miles from London, in the hundred of Faircross, but having separate jurisdiction. Its ancient name was Newbir, and it is supposed to have arisen from the neighbouring Roman station of Spinæ. It was the scene of a battle in which the Danes were defeated. It suffered much during the civil wars, and two very obstinate battles were fought here in 1643 and 1644. The town is situate in a fertile plain, and built on each side of the river Kennet, over which is a bridge connecting the two parts of the town. It is one of the largest and best built towns in the county, and the streets, spacious and well paved; the time at which it was incorporated is not known, but in 1596 a new charter was granted by Queen Elizabeth. It has not sent members to parliament since the time of Henry VIII., Jack of Newbury having petitioned for a discontinuance of the privilege. The church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, is a handsome structure, to the building of which Jack of Newbury, who has a brass tablet to his memory, was a considerable

contributor. Here are five places of worship belonging to Dissenting communities. The charities are numerous, there being upwards of sixty almshouses, and a school for fifty-four boys. In the centre of the town is a convenient market, from which the street runs in the form of a letter Y, and in which is the Guildhall, containing a good picture of the surrender of Calais, and underneath the Market-house. This town was at one period celebrated for its woollen manufactures, only a small portion of which now remains, those of serges and shalloons. In the time of Henry VIII., John Winchcombe commonly called Jack of Newbury, kept one hundred looms at work on his own premises: he had risen to great affluence from being merely a foreman in a clothing establishment by marrying the widow of his employer. He was very benevolent, and greatly benefited the town in his lifetime. Newbury has a good trade in corn, malt, and flour by means of the Thames, Kennet and Avon Rivers, and the Kennet and Avon Canal. A good custom prevails here of exposing the corn for sale in the open market, saleable both in large and small quantities, and thus preventing all monopoly. Many antiquities have been discovered in the neighbourhood, and on the banks of the Kennet fossil wood and animals have been dug up. *Population*, 5977. *Inns*, George, Globe, Jack of Newbury and White Hart. *Market-day*, Thursday. *Fairs*, Holy Thursday, 5th July, 4th September, and 8th November, for horses, cattle, &c.

In the neighbourhood is the village of *Speen*, the Roman *Spinæ*, and the ruins of *Donington Castle*, which was the residence of the poet Chaucer, of whom some of the family are buried in the neighbourhood. It was destroyed during the civil wars after the siege by the Parliamentary army, when a

great oak called Chaucer's was cut down. Near it is *Hemstead Lodge*, the seat of Lord Craven.

The road to Andover is through Newbury.

ANDOVER is a borough, market-town, and parish, in the hundred and division of the same name, situate 63 miles from London on the river Anton. It is supposed to have been the Andareon of the Romans; an opinion, which is countenanced by its position near the crossing of the Roman roads from Winchester and Clausentum to Cirencester, Highclere Street to Newbury and the Portway from Andover to Sarum. In addition to the several small Roman camps in the immediate neighbourhood, there is a very large one on Bury Hill, 2 miles to the S.S.W. The corporation claims an antiquity as remote as the time of King John, but the charter under which it now acts was granted by Queen Elizabeth. It has returned two members to parliament for a long period, and is a polling-place for the north division of Hampshire. The town is large, and two of the streets are wide and handsome. There is a spacious town-hall, supported on arches, under which is held the weekly market. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, existed in the time of the Conqueror, but is rebuilt in the Gothic style: it is a large building, consisting of a nave, lateral aisles and chancel, with a transept on the north, and a low tower rising from the centre. There is an hospital for six poor men, founded by John Pollen, Esq., in the time of William III.; a Free-school founded by John Hansar, Esq., in 1569, and a Charity-school for thirty boys. A considerable trade is carried on in malt, leather, and the manufacture of shalloon, and by means of the canalised river the Anton, The great annual fair of Weyhill is held within four miles of it, and as it lasts for fourteen days, it causes much money to be spent in the town. *Population,*

4843. *Inns*, Star, White Hart, Catherine Wheel, and George. *Market-days*, Saturday. *Fairs*, Friday and Saturday after Mid Lent, 13th May and 13th November.

The road to Hungerford from Newbury lies through Speen, following the course of the Kennet and of the canal. On the left is *Enborne*, remarkable for a curious manorial custom, mentioned in the *Spectator*, but now disused. When a copyhold tenant died, his widow had her free bench in all her customary lands, but if she were detected in incontinency, she forfeited her estate. The steward of the manor, however, was bound to readmit her if she would come into the court of the manor, riding on the back of a black ram, and repeat certain not very decorous doggrel verses. The *Half-way House* is four miles on the road. At the sixth mile is *Avington*. The road on the right goes to *Welford*, which has a church with a Norman round tower and decorated spire. That on the left leads through *Kenbury* to *West Woodhay*, formerly a market-town, by grant of one of the Barons of St. Amond in 1318. Continuing our route, we arrive at

HUNGERFORD, a small market-town and parish, formerly called Ingleford Charman Street, is situated 64 miles from London, on a marshy soil on the banks of the Kennet, and watered by two separate streams of that river. It consists chiefly of one long street, in the centre of which is the market-house and shambles; over the latter is a large room used as a town-hall. In it is preserved a curious relic of antiquity, called the Hungerford horn, which was given to the town as a charter by John of Gaunt, and is now blown annually to summon the inhabitants for the election of the constable, who is lord of the manor, and holds his right immediately of the king. The church, dedicated to St. Lawrence, is an ancient structure, and contains some fine old monuments.

Near it is a Grammar-school with a good endowment. The town is chiefly inhabited by tradesmen, and has a considerable traffic by the Kennet and Avon Canal. There is a fine shaded Mall. *Population*, 2283. *Inns*, the Black Bear, Sun, White Hart, and Three Swans. *Market-day*, Wednesday. *Fairs*, last Wednesday in April; August 10 and Monday before and after New Michaelmas.

The neighbourhood is famous for trout-fishing, and contains some fine seats. *Hungerford Park* was formerly the residence of the barons of Hungerford, who took their title from the town. It is a neat mansion in the Italian style, and occupies the site of the old mansion, which was built by Queen Elizabeth, and given by her to her favourite, the Earl of Essex. *Littlecot Park* is the seat of General Popham, and contains many fine portraits, a collection of armour, and a curious piece of needle-work. At *Ramsbury*, 4 miles from Hungerford, there is a church formerly a cathedral, and a manor-house belonging to Sir Francis Burdett.

Great Bedwin was the Leucomagus of the Romans, and a city under the Saxons, and has an ancient church built of flint containing the tomb of Sir John Seymour, father of Queen Jane Seymour and the Protector Somerset and grandfather of Edward VI. Dr. Thomas Wallis, an eminent physician, was born there. *Little Bedwin* has also an Anglo-Norman church, built of flints. At *Membury* is a camp, and also at *Chisbury*.

To Ludgershall the traveller proceeds from Hungerford three miles to *Shalbourne*, in which parish is Wrangdyke, the boundary of the Mercian and West Saxon kingdoms, and on the Down, a part of Salisbury Plain, is a large tumulus, affording a fine prospect. The road then passes along Salisbury Plain at the foot of a range of hills, crowned with ancient camps, to

LUDGERSHALL, a borough, town and parish, 7 miles from London, in the hundred of Amesbury and county of Wilts, pleasantly situated near the boundaries of Wilts, Hants and Berks, and on the borders of the ancient royal forest of Chute. The foundation of the town has been by some ascribed to the Britons, and by others with more probability to the Saxons. Its name is supposed to be derived from the name of some Saxon thane to whom it belonged; whence the appellation Leodigar's Hall, of which the present name is a corruption. An ancient castle existed here before the Norman princes, which, according to Stow, was given by Richard I. to his brother, prince John; and in the reign of the latter it belonged to Geoffrey Fitz-Piers, Earl of Essex, chief justice of England; but it has been long destroyed, and nothing but the ruins now remain. The former importance of the place may be inferred, not only from its having been one of the most ancient Parliamentary boroughs, disfranchised by the Reform Bill, but also from the grant of a market and a fair at a very early period. The market, however, which was held on Wednesdays, has been long disused, and the town has become in every respect an unimportant place. The church, dedicated to St. James, is an ancient building, containing a handsome monument to Sir R. Brydges, and there is a place of worship for Baptists. The market-cross is an interesting object, on which are represented scriptural subjects, although much defaced. *Population*, 535. *Fair*, August 5, for horses, cattle, &c. In the neighbourhood to the west are several interesting places. *Collingbourne Ducis* derived its name from William Collingbourne, Esq., who was tried and executed in the reign of Richard III. for posting on the church-doors satirical rhymes against the king and his ministers. *Collingbourne Kingston*

is the birthplace of John Norris in 1657, a celebrated divine and philosopher. *East Everley* was formerly a market-town of some importance, and Ina, the celebrated king of the West Saxons, had a palace, and kept his court here. It is still a polling-place for South Wilts, and the seat of the petty sessions for the hundred. It has an inn, called the Crown. *Everley Park* is the seat of Sir Jacob Astley, Bart. The neighbourhood abounds with dykes, ditches, and remains of antiquity. To the north are the vestiges of a British village, and a group of barrows, one of which is remarkably pointed. *Milton Hill* has evident marks of an extensive British settlement. *North Sidworth* is the birthplace of Robert Maton, a divine. On the summit of an isolated hill is the fortification, called *Chidbury Camp*, which has a double ditch and vallum, disposed in the form of a heart, and occupying seventeen acres.

Another road to Ludgershall is by Andover.

The traveller can proceed from Pangbourn to

Yattendon, and thence to *Hampstead Norris*, and next through *Compton*, once a place of importance, giving its name to the hundred, to

EAST ILSLEY, which is a market-town, polling-place for the county and parish, 54 miles from London, in Compton hundred, and county of Berks. It is situated on a gentle eminence and pleasant valley, in the centre of a range of downs. The inhabitants are principally employed in agriculture. The church is dedicated to St. Mary, and in the patronage of Magdalen College, Oxford. The town is celebrated for its sheep-market, which is esteemed the largest in England, next to that of the metropolis, 20,000 sheep having sometimes been sold in one day, and the annual average being upwards of a quarter of a million. These are principally purchased by the farmers of Hertfordshire and Buck-

inghamshire to be fatted for the London market. *Population*, 738. *Market-day*, Wednesday. *Fairs*, Wednesday in Easter week, and every other Wednesday till July for sheep; Aug. 26; First Wednesday after Sept. 29, Oct. 17, and Nov. 12.

On leaving Pangbourn, and crossing the Fawley rivulet, and the turnpike-road by a bridge of three arches, the railway comes to a deep cutting at

Shooter's Hill, through the chalk. This cutting extends for three-quarters of a mile, and disclosed many interesting remains. The line still proceeds, having the Thames on its right, to *Basildon*, noted for the goodness of its soil, and the extent of its farms. The large park has a seat, called *Basildon House*, in which is a fine mansion, built by Sir F. Sykes. In 1813 it was the scene of a visit of the Prince Regent, who was met here by numbers of the neighbouring gentry. The railway here crosses the Thames by a viaduct, and advances to *Goring*, in Oxfordshire, near which the Roman way called Icknield Street crosses the Thames. The church is dedicated to Thomas à Becket, and had formerly a nunnery for Augustines, founded in the reign of Henry II., and of which some remains are still visible. At *Springwell*, on the banks of the Thames, is a medicinal water, formerly much frequented for the cure of cutaneous diseases. Goring is united by a bridge over the Thames to *Streatly*, in Berkshire, which has a church, dedicated to St. Mary, and a school, supported by the interest of a bequest. Here was formerly a convent of the Dominican order. The united population is 1515, Goring, 933, Streatley, 582. The railway then advances to *South Stoke*, which is a village in Oxfordshire, united by a bridge over the Thames to *Moulsford*, in Berkshire. A little farther on, the railway, by a viaduct, crosses the Thames for the last time, near *Little Stoke*, and we arrive at

Wallingford Station.

From London 48½ miles.

From Cheltenham 70½ miles.



	<i>Miles.</i>
To Nettlebed	7
To Watlington and	
Thame	18
To Thame by Milton .	17
To Dorchester	6
To Wallingford	3

From Bristol 68 miles.

From Exeter 143 miles.

From Bath 57 miles.

Three miles from the station is

WALLINGFORD, formerly a Roman station, now a borough and market-town, returning one member to Parliament, and comprising four parishes in the hundred of Moreton in Berkshire, but having separate jurisdiction. It is situated on the banks of the Thames, over which it has a handsome stone bridge of nineteen arches, and the town consists principally of two neat and clean streets, well paved and lighted. The town-hall is a neat edifice. There are three churches:—St. Leonard's is an ancient structure; St. Mary-the-More is a handsome edifice, erected in 1658 from the ruins of the castle, and having a square embattled tower; St. Peter's is a handsome church, erected in 1767, with an elegant tower and spire, and containing the tomb of Judge Blackstone, the author of the 'Commentaries.' Here are places of worship for the Baptists, Independents, Quakers, and Wesleyans. There are several schools and almshouses. A castle existed here in the time of the Romans, which stood sieges during the wars of Stephen and Charles I., and was the place of meeting between King John and the Barons. Only a small portion of the wall now remains. The trade principally consists of malt and flour, carried on by means of the Thames. This is the birth-place

of two eminent men of the middle ages, Richard and John de Wallingford, one a mathematician, and the other an historian. Wallingford gives the title of Viscount to the Earls of Banbury. The Moreton brook, after turning several paper-mills, falls into the Thames near here. *Population*, 2467. *Inns*, the Bear and the Lamb. *Market-days*, Tuesday and Friday. *Fairs*, Tuesday before Easter, 24th June, 29th September, and 17th December.

Crossing the Thames into Oxfordshire by the ferry at *Little Stoke*, the road lies through *Ipsden* and *Nuffield* to

NETTLEBED, which is a village on the London road, 6 miles from Henley, and a polling-place for Oxfordshire. It occupies an elevated position, and the inhabitants are plentifully supplied with water from a land-spring, which even in the driest summer is never known to fail. *Population*, 618.

Near the London road lies the delightful residence called *Joyce Grove*, which was honoured with visits from King William and Queen Anne.

From Wallingford the traveller passes into its suburbs on the Oxfordshire shore of the Thames, and thence to *Ewelme*, in the church of which lie interred the son, widow and grand-daughter of Chaucer. Farther on at *Brightwell Priors* is a seat belonging to the Weld family, which was for some years occupied by a convent of nuns of St. Clare driven from France by the revolution. Three miles to the left, on the banks of a confluent of the Thame, is the celebrated *Chalgrave field*, where the immortal Hampden receiving his death-wound fighting against the forces of the king commanded by Prince Rupert. Passing through *Brightwell Salham*, we arrive at

WATLINGTON, a market-town and parish in the hundred of Pirten. It is situated near the Roman road called Icknield Way, and between the two high

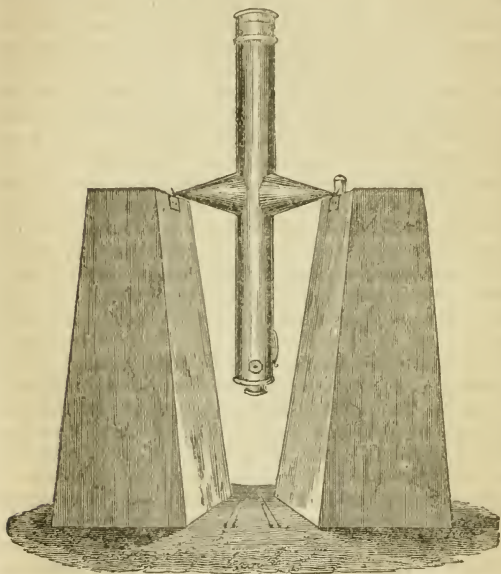
roads leading from London to Oxford; it is irregularly built, and the streets are narrow, and it is watered by the Chalgrave brook, rising in the vicinity, turning four corn-mills. The market-house stands in the centre of the town, and has a room over it for the sittings of the courts-leet and the petty sessions. There is a church, dedicated to St. Leonard, and places of worship for Baptists, Independents and Wesleyan Methodists. The free grammar-school, founded in 1664, educates nineteen boys. Lace-making forms the chief employment of the labouring females, and a school for the purpose of teaching this art instructs about thirty or forty girls. Watlington Castle formerly stood to the north-east of the church, but the moat is all that now remains. On Brightwell Hill are some remains of trenches and encampments. *Population*, 1833. *Market-day*, Saturday. *Fairs*, 5th April, Saturday before and after Michaelmas, and Saturday before 10th October.

We next proceed to *Sherbourne*, on the left of which lies *Sherbourne Castle*, the seat of the Earl of Macclesfield. It is nearly in the form of a parellogram, with a circular tower at each angle; the parapet is embattled, and the whole is surrounded with a moat, crossed by three drawbridges, defended by a portcullis. It contains two libraries, an armoury, and several fine specimens of paintings and sculpture. The road proceeds parallel to Icknield Way and next conducts us to *Leuknor*, a mile from which we enter the London road. We now come to another cross-road, and, taking that to the right, proceed between *Aston Rowant*, and *Adwell*. We now begin to descend into the valley of the Tame, and pass *Thame Park*, formerly the site of an abbey of Cistercians, and where the modern edifice contains many ancient remains incorporated with it. We then arrive at

THAME, a market-town and parish 44 miles from London, in the hundred of Thame, and deriving its name from the river Tame which flows from the vale of Aylesbury into the Thames at Dorchester. It is of Roman origin, and was a place of some importance in the tenth century, when Wulfhere King of Mercia granted a charter in the vill called Thama, and in 970 Osketyl Archbishop of York is known to have died here. In 1010 it suffered severely from the Danish invasions, during the civil wars was the site of frequent conflicts, and in the late war was a depôt for prisoners of war. The town consists principally of one large and spacious street, with a convenient market-place in the centre, over which is the town-hall. The Church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a cross formed Gothic building, containing a nave, aisles, transepts and chancel, with a fine embattled tower rising from the intersection and supported by four massy pillars. It contains a fine altar-tomb to Lord Williams. There is a meeting-house for Independents, a Charity School, Free School, and Almshouse. In the free school were educated Hampden, Mayne (judge of Charles I.), John Wilkes, Judges Holt and Croke, and Pococke and Hetheridge, the Orientalists. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in husbandry, the only manufacture being lace. Near the church are the remains of the large prebendal house, consisting of a large rectory and a chapel, now converted into a farmhouse. Lord Chief Justice Holt, and George Hetheridge, a celebrated scholar, were natives of this town. *Population*, 2885. *Inn*, the Red Lion. *Market-day*, Tuesday. *Fairs*, Easter Tuesday and Old Michaelmas.

The neighbourhood is highly interesting, and the geology presents many curious remains. Nine miles to the west is *Aylesbury*, with the Tame flowing through its delightful vale. On the road to it is

Hartwell, the refuge of Louis XVIII., a fine seat. Here is a museum of natural history, and an observatory, with a fine transit instrument, of which we present an engraving.



An interesting excursion is to *Dorton Spa*, six miles from Tame. The road lies through *Long Crendon*, where a Roman cemetery and many antiquities were found. The park is the oldest in the county. In 1644 a skirmish took place here, in which the Carlists were defeated. The church contains several brasses. *Notley Abbey* is now a farm-

house. *Chilton*, the next village, is the birth-place of the patriot judge, Sir George Croke, who steadily opposed the levying of ship-money without the consent of parliament. *Dorton* was given by William the Norman to Walter Gifford, and has an old church with some catholic remains. The spa was formerly known as Alum Well, and was brought into notice by its effects on cattle. A singular circumstance is that the manure of cattle who have drunk of the waters, when collected for fuel, burns to a cinder similar to blacksmith's clinkers. Of late it has risen in public estimation for its efficacy in nervous disorders, being one of the strongest springs of vitriolated iron in Europe. Twenty-five grains of the residuum of a pint of water give—sulphate of lime 11.5 ; muriate of soda 1.4 ; sulphate of alumine 2.1 ; sulphate of iron 10 ; and traces of carbonic acid, iodine, nitrogen gas, and silica. It has an inky taste. The pump-room is by Hakewill, and is a not very good adaptation of the Corinthian order. It contains well-arranged baths, and has an archery ground. *Dorton Hall*, the seat of C. S. Ricketts, Esq., is a fine building in the Elizabethan style, with a large picture-gallery. The hotel is Morris's Spa Hotel. *Dorton Camp* is supposed to have been an entrenchment of the Britons, and there are many other camps in the neighbourhood. *Ashendon Church* has a statue of a crusader in chain mail. *Boarstall* has the remains of a castle, the scene of several skirmishes in the Carlist wars, and a curious duck decoy. *Brill* was a royal burgh of the Saxons, and a hunting-palace here, of which remains exist, was occupied by the Dukes of Mercia, and Edward the Confessor and his successors. A severe battle with the Danes was fought here, and several skirmishes in the Carlist wars. Edward III. granted it a market and two fairs, which were long disused. The church has some Norman remains. The inns

are the Sun Hotel, and Rose and Crown, At *Muswell Hill* is a Roman camp. *Oakley* was formerly a town of importance destroyed by the Danes, and where many Roman coins have been found. *Wotton Underwood* contains a seat and mausoleum of the Buckingham family.

Another road to Thame is by *Milton*, and from Wallingford the traveller proceeds to

BENSINGTON, on the high road, 46 miles from London. The church of St. Helen is a Gothic structure, and there is an hospital founded in the reign of Henry VI. by William de la Pole, Duke of Suffolk, of which the mastership is enjoyed by the Oxford regius professor of physic. The ridged road from Alcester to Wallingford crosses the Thames here to the west of the church, and another earth-wall, called Miller's Bank, is supposed to have been thrown up during the civil wars. Some years ago an urn of Roman coins was dug up here. *Population*, 1266. *Inns*, the Castle, and White Hart.

Thence we proceed to *Warborough*, and then, following the course of the Tame, arrive at *Newington*, and afterwards at *Stadhampton*; on our left we have the battle-field of Chalgrave, where the immortal Hampden received his death-wound, fighting against Charles. The road then lies through *Little* and *Great Milton* to the crossing of the London road at the *Three Pigeons Inn*. Preceding straight on and passing *Ricot Park*, we arrive at Tame, described in page 79.

Proceeding through Wallingford and crossing the Thames at Shillingford, we arrive at

DORCHESTER, an ancient town in Oxfordshire, 49 miles from London, giving name to the hundred. It is situated on the Henley road from London to Oxford, at the confluence of the Tame with the Isis, over the former of which it has a handsome stone

bridge 1296 feet in length, erected in 1815. It is supposed to have been the Roman station Dorocina, having an ancient road from Alcester across Otmoor, and to the south the remains of a camp or entrenchment, evidently of Roman origin, called Dike Hills. Under the Anglo-Saxons it was the see of a bishop, and besides the cathedral had three parish churches and a convent of Augustine canons; but, after the Norman succession, the see was removed to Lincoln. The erection of a bridge over the Thames at Wallingford having diverted one of the great western roads, Dorchester has sunk into insignificance, the only relics of its former greatness being the cathedral and the assizes which are held here. The cathedral, now the only church, is dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul, and is a large cross formed building, with a central tower, and windows ornamented with painted glass. On the south of the altar is the shrine of St. Birinus, the apostle of the West Saxons, on which are carved twenty-four figures in stone; the font cast in lead is curious, and on it are eleven figures in low relief. *Population*, 866. *Fair* Easter Tuesday.

We continue our course on the railway from *Little Stoke* between the Thames on our right and the turnpike-road to Wantage. On the right in the distance is *Wallingford*, and in front of it *Cholsey*; on the left is *Aston Tyrrell*. We now arrive at a paper-mill on the *Moreton Brook*, falling into the Thames at Wallingford. Up the stream on the left is the village of *South Moreton*. Crossing the brook on our left is *Hagborne*, and on our right *North Moreton*, *Satwell*, and *Brightwell*, near which are some barrows and entrenchments, supposed to be British. We next arrive at the point from which the Didcot branch to Oxford is proposed to diverge, being 52 miles from London. The village

of *Didcot* lies on the left. We then cross one or two streams, and, passing near *Milton*, arrive at

Stebenton Station.

From London 56 miles.

From Cheltenham 63 miles.

To Wantage 11 Miles.

To Abingdon 4 Miles

To Oxford 11

To Woodstock 19

To Witney 18



From Bristol 61½ miles.

From Exeter 136½ miles.

From Bath 50½ miles.

STEVENTON is a parish in the hundred of Ock, with a church dedicated to St. Michael, a charity and a Sunday-school. A castle and a priory formerly existed here, but no vestiges of them remain. *Population*, 691.

On leaving *Steventon* for Oxford, we pass through *Drayton*, and, crossing the Wilts and Berks canal, arrive at

ABINGDON, a market and borough-town, 55 miles from London, in the hundred of Henner, returning one member to parliament, and called by the Saxons Skeovechesham. It is situated at the confluence of the Ock with a branch of the Isis, and derives its present name from an abbey founded during the Heptarchy. This establishment was so rich that at its dissolution it possessed 30 manors. The town consists of several well-paved streets, lighted with gas, and terminating in a large market-place, the seat of extensive traffic in corn. The Market-House is a handsome building, and over it is a hall of freestone, where the summer assizes for the county are held, and the town is a polling-place for the county. The town consists of two parishes, St. Helen's and St. Nicholas, and there are several dissenting meeting-houses. There is a flourishing Free Grammar-School, with an income of

£322, and four exhibitions. There are several alms-houses and charity-schools. The Jail is a modern building, and the Union Workhouse is the first erected under the new Act. The principal business carried on is malting; and there is a considerable traffic by the Thames and the Wilts and Berks Canal, which here terminates. The only manufacture of importance is that of sail-cloth, canvass and sacking. Abingdon gives the title of Earl to the family of Bertie. *Population*, 5259. *Inns*, the Crown and Thistle, and Queen's Arms. *Market-days*, Monday and Friday. *Fairs*, first Monday in Lent, 6th May, 20th June, 6th August, 19th September, Monday before Old Michaelmas, and 11th December.

The road now enters a peninsula formed by the Isis, and runs nearly parallel to that river to Oxford. About three miles on our road *Sunningwell* lies to the left, with the tomb of Bishop Jewell. On the right over the river is *Nuneham Courtney*, the seat of the Earl of Harcourt, a handsome building, with a fine gallery of pictures, and grounds beautified with statues and busts. After crossing the Isis, the traveller finds himself at the gates of

OXFORD, a city, the seat of a university, and the capital of the county to which it gives name, 54 miles from London. It is pleasantly situated on a gentle eminence, amid fertile meadows, at the confluence of the Cherwell with the Thames. Its origin cannot be traced higher than the time of Alfred the Great, who established schools here, and is considered as the founder of the university. Its name is supposed to be derived from its situation near a ford over the Ouse or Isis, as the Thames was anciently named; but, from the corruption of the name, it is called the ford of oxen. In the reign of Ethelred II. Oxford was burned by the Danes; in 1013 it surrendered to Sweyn king of Denmark;

in 1032 it was again burned by the Danes; and in 1036, at a Witenagemote held here, it suffered from the adherents of Harold Harefoot. After the battle of Hastings, Oxford held out against William the Norman, who took it in 1067, and gave it to Robert D'Oyley, who built a strong castle here. Henry I. built a palace here called Beaumont, of which remains are said yet to exist, and here his daughter, the Empress Maude, was besieged by the usurper Stephen, and obliged to make her escape across the frozen Thames, and walk six miles in the deep snow. Charles I., after the battle of Edgehill, in October, 1642, made himself master of Oxford, and it continued to be held by his partisans until 1646, when the garrison surrendered, the king having already given himself up into the custody of the Scotch army. Several parliaments have been held here, the latest in 1681; and at a synod here in 1222 a man was condemned for personating Jesus Christ. At Oxford also the ex-bishops Latimer and Ridley were burnt for the crimes of high treason and heresy on the 16th October, 1555; and on the 25th March ensuing, Cranmer, the deprived Archbishop of Canterbury, underwent the same punishment, which he had vainly endeavoured to avert by repeated recantations. An attempt is being made to keep up the memory of these illustrious persons by a subscription for a church. A charter granted to the inhabitants of Oxford by Henry II., confirmed the previous grants, and bestowed on the mayor the right of sharing with the Lord Mayor of London in the honour of acting as chief butler at the coronation, which, since the out-door allowance system, has become a sinecure. The city has sent two members to parliament since the time of Edward I., and here the county assizes are holden, and the knights of the shire elected. A college of secular canons, which existed

during the Saxon times, was removed in 1129 to the Isle of Oseney, near Islip, which in 1542 Henry VIII. erected into a new see, but four years afterwards he removed it to Christ Church, or St. Frideswide's in Oxford, formerly a nunnery, founded in the eighth century by Didan, father of Frideswide the first abbess, who in 739 was interred here. This cathedral is a large cross-formed building, partly Norman and partly pointed, with a square central tower bearing a spire. The interior, although chiefly Norman, has the groined ceiling of the choir richly ornamented with tracery and pendants. The beautiful shrine of St. Frideswide is a rich specimen of the later pointed style, and the most interesting ornament of the church. Among other painted windows, is one in the north transept, very ancient, representing the death of St. Thomas à Becket; and in the east window is a design of the Nativity, by Sir James Thornhill. There are many sepulchral monuments, but, being principally dedicated to members of the university, there are few of any note: there is a tomb to Burton, author of the *Anatomy of Melancholy*; and a statue, by Chantrey, of Cyril Jackson, Dean of Christ Church. The cloisters and chapter-house are worthy of attention. The bishop is prelate of the Order of the Garter, and visitor of several colleges in the university. There are numerous churches besides the cathedral. All Saints is a handsome building, in the Corinthian style, erected in 1708, and having the interior highly decorated. St. Ebbe's Church, rebuilt in 1816, is in the pointed style. St. Martin's or Carfax is an ancient building, partly in the early pointed and partly in the decorated style, and consists of a nave, aisles, chancels, and an embattled square tower at the west end. The church of St. Mary the Virgin, appropriated to the university, is a noble edifice in the later pointed style, with a tower

180 feet high. The church of St. Peter-le-Bailey was built in 1740. St. Peter's-in-the-East is an interesting specimen of the Norman style, and has a crypt, or subterranean chapel, in which Hearne the antiquary is buried, and the erection of which is attributed to Grimbald, a cotemporary of Alfred the Great. There are besides a Catholic Church, and places of worship for Baptists and Wesleyans.

The city with its suburbs is three miles in circuit, a mile and a quarter from north to south, and as much from east to west. Among the bridges is Magdalen Bridge, over the Cherwell, 526 feet in length, built in 1779 at a cost of 8000*l.*, and Folly Bridge, which cost 11,000*l.* From Magdalen the High Street, one of the finest in Europe, extends westward, under different names, and at Carfax is crossed by St. Giles', the other principal street. The town is well paved and lighted with gas. The town-hall was built in 1752, chiefly at the expense of Thomas Rowney, Esq. The city bridewell was built in 1789, and the county jail and house of correction occupy the site of the castle, of which a tower and gateway still remain. On the north side of the High Street is a fine market secured by iron gates.

Radcliffe Infirmary, on the Woodstock road, for sick and maimed, is one of the foundations of the munificent Dr. John Radcliffe; and at Headington is an asylum for lunatics, founded by his trustees in 1813.

Oxford enjoys considerable transit-trade by the Thames and the Oxford canal, and the chief manufactures are sausages, ale, brawn, and other university necessities. Races are held annually on the Port Meadow, and there are baths near Magdalen Bridge. The places of public amusement are few, being restricted by the university authorities, but there are plenty of private sources of corruption. There are two newspapers, the *Journal* and the

Herald. Oxford gives the title of Earl to the family of Harley, and was the birth-place of Sir William Davenant.

In order to present the buildings of the university in one view, we have reserved the description for the present place. This university is one of the most noted in Europe, and exists under independent jurisdiction, exercising a control over the municipal authorities. There are many traditions as to its antiquity, but in the time of Alfred the Great we find the first authentic mention of it. That great prince is said to have founded three colleges here, and to have invited over many foreign learned men, among whom were Grimbold, a French monk, and Asser, a Welshman. The subsequent success of the establishment repaid their exertions, and it was from here that Charlemagne derived the means of regenerating Europe. After various disturbances by the Danish war, Robert D'Oyley formed a college called the Warden and Scholars of St. George within the castle. During the Norman dynasty, the university flourished, and in the time of John there were as many as 3000 students. At an early period Theodore, Archbishop of Canterbury, introduced the study of the civil law, which was the foundation of the courts of chancery and other nuisances. In 1232, University College, attributed to Alfred the Great, is said to have been restored by William, Archdeacon of Durham, and is therefore regarded as the most ancient collegiate establishment. The history of the university in the 13th and 14th centuries is only that of a succession of feuds. In 1286 the pope formally bestowed on it the title of a university, and the authorities succeeded in destroying rival establishments at Reading, Northampton and Stamford. In the time of Edward II. the Hebrew, Arabic and Chaldee languages were publicly taught. The authorities of the university during the civil

wars gave their strongest support to Charles I., James II., and other tyrants; although in 1687 they had a dispute with James II. It has been repeatedly visited by different sovereigns, but the freshest visit was that of George IV., the Emperor Alexander of Russia, the King of Prussia, &c., whose chairs are still preserved by the university. The university was incorporated by Queen Elizabeth, and has the privilege of sending two members to parliament. The chancellor, who is the highest officer, holds his dignity for life, and it is generally conferred on some eminent political partisan, as is that of high steward. These titles are merely nominal, the whole duties being executed by the vice-chancellor, who has most extravagant power confided to him. He is always the head of some college, and generally serves during four years. He convenes the houses of congregation and convocation and the courts, acts as a magistrate for Oxfordshire, Berkshire, the city, and the university; grants degrees and tavern licences; by charter of Henry VI. can banish any disorderly persons twelve miles from Oxford, and in consequence exercises a superintendence over all the irregular characters in the city. The four pro-vice-chancellors are heads of houses who act as deputies of this functionary. The proctors and the four pro-proctors are masters of arts appointed annually to act as police-officers. The public orator is elected by the house of convocation, and is the secretary and orator of the university. There are seven king's professors of divinity, civil law, medicine, Hebrew, Greek, modern languages, and botany; and there are other professorships for divinity, natural philosophy, geometry, astronomy, history, Arabic, botany, poetry, Anglo-Saxon, common law, clinical medicine, anatomy, practical medicine, chemistry, political economy; and lectureships on divinity, Arabic, experimental

philosophy, mineralogy, geology, and anatomy. The resident members of the university are calculated to amount to 3000. The degrees are granted according to length of residence, the professors not giving any lectures, and the examinations being a nullity. To become a bachelor of arts a man must stop four years, for master of arts three years more; for bachelor of laws seven years, and for doctor five more; for bachelor of medicine five years, and for doctor three more; for bachelor of divinity, seven years, and for doctor four more. After having stopped as long as bachelor of arts, people are not obliged to stop any longer without they like; they have only to pay the money regularly.

The colleges are—

1. UNIVERSITY, which consists of two courts. In the common room is a bust of Alfred the Great by Wilton; and in the chapel is a curious altarpiece by Carlo Dolce, burnt in wood, and a cenotaph to Sir William Jones, by Flaxman.

2. BALIOL COLLEGE, founded in 1269 by Sir John Baliol, father of the one made king of Scotland by Edward I., has in the library some rare editions of the English bible and manuscripts; and in the chapel some beautiful painted glass, and a communion-cup given by the "Man of Ross."

3. MERTON COLLEGE, founded in 1264 by Bishop Merton, consists of three quadrangles, and in the fine gothic chapel used as a parochial church has an altarpiece of the crucifixion, said to be by Tintoretto. The library is the oldest in the kingdom.

4. EXETER COLLEGE, founded in 1316, consists of a fine quadrangle in the later pointed style.

5. ORIEL COLLEGE, founded in 1337, has in the chapel a painted window of the Presentation, and a cup presented by Edward II.

6. QUEEN'S COLLEGE, founded in 1340, consists of modern buildings. In the chapel is some ancient

painted glass, a ceiling with the Ascension by Sir James Thornhill, and an altarpiece copied by Cranke from Correggio's night-piece. The library is valuable.

7. NEW COLLEGE was founded in 1375 by the munificent William of Wykeham, and consists of two quadrangles. The chapel is the most beautiful in the university, and contains the crozier of the founder, some sculpture by Westmacott, and a painted window of the Nativity by Jervais, from the cartoons of Reynolds.

8. LINCOLN COLLEGE was founded in 1427, and consists of two quadrangles. The chapel has some fine painted windows.

9. ALL SOULS COLLEGE was founded in 1437 by Chicheley, Archbishop of Canterbury, and contains two quadrangles. The chapel has a fine screen by Sir C. Wren; and a *Noli me tangere* by Mengs. The hall contains paintings and sculptures, a statue of Blackstone by Bacon, and a picture of the Finding of the Law by Thornhill. The library, of which the first stone was laid by Young the poet, contains a fine collection of books presented by Colonel Codrington, and several vases and busts.

10. MAGDALEN COLLEGE was founded in 1456 by another bishop of Winchester, and consists of two ancient quadrangles with some beautiful gardens. The chapel, besides painted windows, has a picture of Christ bearing the Cross by Guido, and a painting of the Last Judgment.

11. BRAZENNOSE COLLEGE, founded in 1509, is said to have been designed by Sir C. Wren.

12. CORPUS CHRISTI COLLEGE was founded in 1516 by a third Catholic bishop of Winchester. The chapel has an altarpiece of the Adoration by Rubens.

13. CHRIST CHURCH COLLEGE was commenced by Wolsey, and is the largest and most magnificent

of the colleges, consisting of four quadrangles. In the gateway of the grand front hangs the celebrated bell, called the Great Tom, weighing 17,000 pounds. The cathedral has been before described. The hall contains portraits of persons educated in the college. The library has a fine statue by Roubiliac of Locke, who was expelled from the university. The Guise gallery of pictures is one of the best-arranged collections in England, and contains some good works. There is also a theatre of anatomy.

14. TRINITY COLLEGE, founded in 1555, has a noble chapel with an altarpiece in needle-work, from West's Resurrection.

15. ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE, partly built by Inigo Jones, was founded in 1557 by Sir T. White, Lord Mayor of London, and has two quadrangles and fine gardens. The chapel contains a curious piece of tapestry representing Jesus Christ and the two disciples at Emmaus. The library contains a valuable collection of books given by Archbishop Laud, who also presented two statues of Charles I. and his Queen by Finelli. The college has also a museum.

16. JESUS COLLEGE was founded in 1517, and is principally frequented by Welshmen. It has two quadrangles, a portrait of Charles I. by Vandyke in the hall, and in the chapel a copy of Guido's Battle of Michael with Satan.

17. WADHAM COLLEGE was founded in 1613, and is remarkable as having given rise to the Royal Society, the first meeting of which was held in a room over the gateway. The east window of the chapel contains some painted glass by Bernard Van Lingen.

18. PEMBROKE COLLEGE is a building in the later pointed style, founded in 1624. In the hall is a bust of Dr. Johnson, and a portrait of Charles I.

19. WORCESTER COLLEGE, of ancient foundation, was revived in 1714. It is pleasantly situated on an eminence near the Thames, and has a noble library.

20. There is a college in chancery called DOWNING COLLEGE.

The five halls are—

1. ALBAN HALL, attached to Merton College.
2. EDMUND HALL, belonging to Queen's College.
3. ST. MARY' HALL to Oriels College.
4. NEW INN HALL, to New College,
5. ST. MARY MAGDALEN HALL, sometimes called Hertford College.

The Bodleian Library is one of the largest and richest in Europe, and receives a copy of every work published in the English empire. It is a lofty and spacious building, containing many curious works. The Radcliffian Library, a fine edifice erected by Gibbs, is appropriated to natural history and medicine, and contains a fine statue of Dr. Radcliffe by Rysbrack. The Public Schools, so called "*lucus à non lucendo*" from nothing being taught in them, form a quadrangle near the Radcliffe library, and contain the places where the professors ought to read their lectures. One school is given up to the Arundelian marbles, and another to the Pomfret statues, the most disgracefully arranged collection in Europe, with their numbers drawn on them in charcoal. The Sheldonian Theatre was built by Wren, and is the grand assembly-hall of the university. The painted ceiling is by Strenton, and there are portraits of George IV. by Lawrence, and the Emperor Alexander and the King of Prussia by Gerard. The Ashmolean Museum, built by Wren, is a fine collection of curiosities. The Picture-Gallery contains many good works, and has portraits of numerous benefactors to the university, a copy of Raphael's School of Athens by Julio Romano, and copies of the cartoons by Sir James Thornhill. The Clarendon Printing House was erected in 1712 by Sir John Vanbrugh from the profits of the great Earl of Clarendon's History of the Rebellion. The New Printing House was built by Daniel Robertson.

The Observatory was erected by Radcliffe's trustees, and contains a library rooms fitted up with astronomical apparatus, and a lecture-room. The Botanic Garden, near Magdalen Bridge, founded in 1632, the oldest in the country, contains five acres and 4000 species of plants, arranged both on the artificial and the natural systems. Through the zealous exertions of Professor Daubeny a new range of buildings has been erected, containing a lecture-room, a most extensive herbarium, and the Sherrardian library. The Music-Room is the place where concerts are held, under the direction of stewards from different colleges. *Population*, 20,649. *Inns*, Angel, Star, King's Arms, Mitre, Roebuck, Golden Cross, Three Cups, Three Goats. *Market-days*, Wednesday and Saturday. *Fairs*, May 3, Monday after St. Giles, September 1, and Thursday before New Michaelmas.

At *Cuddesden* is the palace of the bishop of Oxford. At *Stanton Harcourt*, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles distant, are some curious remains of a seat of the Harcourt family. The kitchen is of curious construction, and there is a room in which Pope passed two summers translating Homer. The church contains monuments to the Harcourt family, and, among others, to the standard-bearer of the Earl of Richmond at Bosworth Field. There is also an epitaph by Congreve on Robert Huntingdon and his son, and outside the church a tablet, with an inscription by Pope, to the memory of two persons killed by lightning. In the neighbourhood are three large monumental stones, called the *Devil's Quoits*. *Foresthill*, 5 miles from Oxford, was the birthplace and residence of Milton's first wife.

The traveller leaves Oxford by a fine road, and passes by *Wolverton*, having on the right *Islip*, the birthplace of Edward the Confessor, once a bishop's see, and the seat of a famous abbey, and then proceeds to

WOODSTOCK, an ancient borough, market-town and parish, in the hundred of Wootton, but having separate jurisdiction. It is seated on the east bank of the river Glyme, which, after forming the lake in Blenheim Park, joins the Evenlode, and falls into the Thames. The town consists of several spacious and well-paved streets, and the houses, which are mostly built of stone, are large and handsome. In the park formerly stood the palace of Woodstock, once the residence of Alfred the Great, and the favourite seat of Henry II., who kept here his mistress, Rosamond Clifford, whence originated the legend of fair Rosamond. Here the same monarch received the homage of Malcolm, king of Scotland, and Rhys, prince of Wales. Edward the Black Prince was born here, and also the unfortunate Thomas, Duke of Gloucester, called Thomas of Woodstock. The poet Chaucer resided in a house near the present entrance to the park, while in attendance on Richard II. Queen Mary placed Elizabeth in custody in the palace under the care of Sir Henry Bedingfield. During the civil wars the palace was defended by the partisans of Charles I. The town was first incorporated by Henry VI., in 1453, but is a borough by prescription. Under the Reform Bill it returns one member to Parliament. The Town-Hall stands upon a colonnade, used as a market, and was erected in 1766 by Sir William Chambers, at the expense of the Duke of Marlborough. The Church is dedicated to Mary Magdalen, and contains some remains of the ancient building, particularly a round-headed Norman doorway on the south side, and a good tower. There are places of worship for Particular Baptists and Wesleyans. The Free Grammar-school was founded by R. Cornwall, and the Alms-houses in 1793 by the Duchess of Marlborough. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in the manufacture of gloves, of which 500 dozen pairs are made weekly. The town was formerly noted for its po-

lished steel articles, the manufacture of which has declined, from the cheapness of the Birmingham and Sheffield wares. Woodstock gives the title of Viscount to the Bentincks, Dukes of Portland. *Population*, 1380. *Inns*. The Bear, and Marlborough Arms. *Market-day*, Tuesday. *Fairs*, Feb. 6, April 5; Whit-Tuesday; Aug. 2; Oct. 2; Tuesday after Nov. 1; Dec. 17; and Tuesday after Candlemas-day.

The town derives its chief glory from *Blenheim Park*, the neighbouring seat of the princely family of Churchill, which, in England, France and Spain, has attained the highest distinction under the ducal titles of Marlborough, Fitzjames and Berwick. The royal demesne of Woodstock was conferred on John, the great Duke of Marlborough, by Queen Anne, and half a million voted by Parliament to build a palace, which, in commemoration of one of his victories, was called Blenheim. The approach is by a Corinthian triumphal arch, beyond which is seen a sculptured column, 130 feet high, surmounted by a statue of the Duke, to whom the Duchess Sarah erected this monument of his victories. The grand front of the palace, extending 348 feet, was erected by Sir John Vanbrugh, and, with many faults, has yet a noble appearance. The interior is truly magnificent; the hall is 67 feet high, and the ceiling, by Thornhill, represents Victory crowning the Duke. On the tapestry are represented the various battles gained by this immortal commander. The saloon, communicating with the hall, is lined with marble, and six of its compartments are decorated by La Guerre. The works of art interspersed throughout the mansion are of a high order, and there is a gallery devoted to Titian. The principal apartments are the library, of nearly 20,000 volumes, the theatre, the state drawing-room, the blue and green drawing-room, the grand cabinet, the dining room, and the dressing-room, all crowded with works of

art and splendid furniture. In the chapel is a fine marble monument by Rysbrack to the great duke and duchess. The gardens are laid out by the celebrated Capability Brown, who, by the use he made of the river Glyme, effected one of his greatest achievements, having formed from it a lake of 250 acres, spanned by several arches, of which the middle, or grand approach, is a magnificent bridge, having a central arch of 101 feet span. In the garden is a fountain, in imitation of that in the Piazza Navona at Rome. The park is well wooded, and has a fine effect, although the trees are said to have been planted to represent the positions of the troops at the battle of Blenheim. Near the entrance is a building, containing a collection of choice porcelains.

Ten miles north is *Deddington*, remarkable for its good ale, and having two medicinal springs.

On leaving Abingdon for Witney, the first village is *Wootton*, at which is the Greyhound Inn. Beyond the cross road on the left is *Cumnor*, where is Cumnor Place, the scene of one of Sir Walter Scott's novels, and of the murder of Amy Robsart, wife of Robert Dudley, Earl of Leicester, the favourite of Queen Elizabeth. This building was formerly the seat of the abbots of Abingdon, by whom it is supposed to have been founded. On the right is *Wytham*, the seat of the Earl of Abingdon. Here are some remains of a castle, supposed to have been founded by Kenwulph, king of the West Saxons. The nunnery, originally founded at Abingdon by the sister of king Ceadwalla, was removed to this place, but the edifice has been long since destroyed. Beyond Wytham is *Godstow*, the site of a celebrated nunnery, which was richly endowed by Henry II., on account, it is thought of its having been the burial-place of his mistress fair Rosomond. On joining the Oxford road, the Thames is crossed

and we enter Oxfordshire, and shortly arrive at *Standlake*. Here an ancient building, now used as a farm-house, is called Gaunt's house, and is partly moated. The road now proceeds parallel to the river Windrush, which turns several mills, having on the right *Stanton Harcourt* before described. We then come to *Cockthorpe*, and a little farther *Ducklington*. On the right is *Cogges*, where the Arsic family flourished for several ages, and where Manaser, a lord of that house, founded an alien priory of black monks. A mile farther on the road is

WITNEY, an ancient market-town and parish in the hundred of Bampton, 65 miles from London, and a polling-place for the county. It is situated on one of the western roads, and on the river Windrush, over which is a good stone bridge erected in 1822: the town consists chiefly of two streets, the houses of which are of a neat, and uniform character. The manor of Witney was one of those given to the monastery of St. Swithin, at Winchester, in the reign of Edward the Confessor, by Bishop Ailwyn, in gratitude for the delivery of Queen Emma from the fiery ordeal. It was formerly a borough, having been so constituted as early as the reign of Edward II., but was released by petition of the inhabitants by Edward III. The chief manufacture is blankets, for the excellent quality of which it has long been noted. The manufacturers of the town and district were incorporated in the reign of Queen Anne, but the charter no longer exists. At that period they kept 150 looms at work, employed about 3000 persons, and used 1000 packs of wool weekly. Other woollen goods are made here, besides gloves, paper, malt, &c. For the convenience of the blanket manufactures, a Staple or Hall was erected in 1721; and in the market-place is the Town-hall, the lower part

of which is used for a market. The Church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a cross formed structure, from the centre of which rises a square tower, surmounted by a fine spire, and an ornament at each corner with a pinnacle; within, are several old monuments, and a chastely-sculptured piscina or font. Here are likewise places of worship for the Independents, Quakers and Wesleyans; a Free Grammar School, a Free School for weavers; a School endowed by William Blake, and a National school. There are almshouses for twelve blanket-weavers' widows. *Population*, 5336. *Inns*, the Staple Hall, the Lamb and the Crown. *Market-day*, Thursday. *Fairs*, Easter Thursday; Thursday after July 9, and 24; Thursday following the 1st Sunday after September 8; Thursday before Oct 10. Thursday after December 1.

In the neighbourhood, are *Witney Chace* and *Whichewood Forest*, as also *Ditchley House*, the seat of Viscount Dillon, and *Blandford Park* the seat of the Duke of Beaufort.

From *Steventon*, the traveller pursues the course of the *Steventon Brook* to *Ardington*, and thence to

WANTAGE, a market-town and parish, in the hundred of the same name, 60 miles from London, in the county of Berks. It is seated on the borders of the Vale of White Horse, on a branch of the river Ock, and is irregularly built. It is a polling-place for the county, and the petty sessions are holden here every Saturday. The church, dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul, is a large and handsome cross formed building, with a square embattled tower, rising from the intersection, and contains several old monuments. Here are meeting-houses for Independents and Wesleyans. The free grammar school has an income of 200*l.*, per year; there is also an English school connected with it, and Sunday schools belonging both to the church and the dissenters. There are seven almshouses for twelve poor persons. The inhabitants are chiefly

employed in the malt and flour trade, and in the manufacture of sacking and twine. A branch of the Wilts and Berks canal comes up to the town, by means of which coal is brought, and corn, flour and malt sent to different parts of the country. Wantage is celebrated as the birth-place of Alfred the Great, who was born in 849, and died in 901, and whose memory is here retained by a well called Alfred's Well. The town also gave birth to Dr. Joseph Butler, Bishop of Durham, and author of the "Analogy of Religion," who was born in 1692, and died in 1752. In the neighbourhood is the celebrated *White Horse*, which will be hereafter described. *Population*, 3282. *Inns*, The Alfred's Head and the Bear. *Market-day*, Saturday, chiefly for corn. *Fairs*, 1st Saturday in March; 1st Saturday in May; July 18; October 18, and 1st Saturday in every month.

We have now left Old Father Thames, although the railway pursues for some distance a parallel course. Proceeding from *Steventon Station*, we cross the Wilts and Berks canal, which for some miles meanders on our left, while on our right we have the river Ock. On the right lies *Tubney*, a village without a church, and where the rector is inducted in the open air. Several branches of the river Ock are now passed, and on our left we have *Wantage*. On the right are *Hannay*, *Denchworth* and *Goosey*, and on the left *East* and *West Challow*. We have now crossed the Faringdon road, and on our right we have *Stanford in the Vale*, formerly a market-town. We now pass between *Baulking* on the right, and *Uffington* on the left. This is a parish in the hundred of Shrivenham, and it has a church dedicated to St. Mary, which is a fine cross formed building, and a free school. The site, however, is most interesting from the curious remains of antiquity in its neighbourhood. Uffington Castle is a large encampment, surrounded by a double val-

lum; it is 700 feet from east to west, 500 from north to south, and is supposed to be a work of the Britons, afterwards occupied by the Romans. A little to the west of it is a large tumulus, called Wayland Smith, and various other tumuli are scattered on the downs, the most considerable of which are those called the Seven Barrows. On the face of the downs, is the figure of a white horse cut in the chalk-hill; which it is said that Alfred the Great ordered to be made as a trophy of the signal victory which he obtained over the Danes in 871. Behind *Baulking* is *Shillingford*, in the church of which is an altar tomb to John de Blewbury, a priest, who died in 1372. We next come to *Longcote*; on our left is *Compton Beauchamp*. We then cross the Berks Canal, and pass Beckett Park, and a little farther on we arrive at *Shrivenham* and the

Faringdon Station.

From London 63 miles.

Miles.

From Cheltenham 56 miles.

Miles.



To Faringdon 7

To Bampton 15

To Burford 17

To Chipping Norton.. 27

To Stow 27

To Highworth, Lechlade and Fairfold .. 12

From Bristol 54½ miles.

From Exeter 129½ miles.

From Bath 43½ miles.

On leaving the station we proceed to *Shrivenham*, and thence by *Watchfield* and *White's Cross* to

FARINGDON, a market-town, parish and township in the hundred of Faringdon, seated on the west side of Faringdon Hill, about 68 miles from London, and 2 from the Thames. King John founded an abbey for Cistercian monks in this town, and there was formerly a strong castle of which there are still remains. The petty sessions are holden here, and it is a polling-place for the county. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a handsome

building, exhibiting various styles of architecture and the east end is of great antiquity; the tower was much injured during the civil wars, and the remaining part is very little higher than the body of the church. In it are many old and fine monuments, among which is that of the founder, whose name is unknown. The chief trade of the town is in bacon and hogs, of which latter as many as 4000 are slain in the course of a year. *Population*, 3033. *Inns*, the Crown and the Bell. *Market-day*, Tuesday. *Fairs*, February 13; Whit Tuesday; Tuesday before and Tuesday after Old Michaelmas, and October 29.

In the neighbourhood are the remains of a Danish camp, and *Faringdon Hill*, the subject of some of Mr. Pye's poems, is celebrated for its views over the surrounding counties. *Faringdon House* is a mo-



dern edifice of considerable beauty. The old mansion was garrisoned for Charles I., and its defenders repulsed the Parliamentary forces; it was also one of the last places which surrendered. Here Mr. H. J. Pye, a poet laureate, lived and composed birthday odes. At *Little Coxwell*, 2 miles distant, are *Coles Pits*, 273 in number, supposed to have been places of refuge of the ancient Britons.

On leaving *Faringdon* we go down the Abingdon road as far as *Buckland*, when we turn to the left. On the right lies *Pusey*, the manor of which is held by the celebrated Pusey Horn, which is that of an ox of a dark brown colour, and was presented to the Pusey family by Canute the Great. The manor was recovered in the time of James II. by the production of this horn. We then cross the Thames at Tudpole, and enter Oxfordshire, when we arrive at

BAMPTON, a market-town and parish, 71 miles from London, in the hundred of the same name, situated near the river Isis or Thames, which is here navigable. It appears to have been a town of some eminence at the Norman accession, when it was assessed highly for its market. It is now principally celebrated for its manufactory of articles in leather, particularly gloves and breeches; much fellmongery business is also done at the weekly market. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is large, and contains a peal of six bells. Near the church are the remains of a castle said to have been built in the reign of John. *Population*, 2514. *Market-day*, Wednesday. *Fairs*, March 26, and August 26.

From *Faringdon* we proceed to the Thames, which we cross at *Radcott Bridge*. We then arrive at *Clanfield*, whence a road leads on the right to *Bampton*, which may be taken as a variation on the preceding one. Two miles farther on we arrive at *Black Bourton*. Five miles more take us to

BURFORD, a market-town and parish in the hundred of Bampton, 72 miles from London, seated on an ascent, near the curiously meandering river Windrush. It possesses several modern built houses and some good inns. It is a very ancient place, and had a charter from Henry II., which granted to it the same privileges as Oxford; and although it has lost most of them, it still retains the form of a corporation, annually elected, but possessed of no magisterial power. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is a large and handsome cross formed building partly in the early Norman style, and with an elegant spire. It contains a finely carved monument to Sir J. Tanfield. Here is a free school well endowed and formerly of some eminence, and also three almshouses. The manufactures for woollen and malt were formerly large, but these branches of trade are declining; they consist now principally of Duffell rugs and saddlery, and much business is done at the corn market and fairs. The company brought by the races, held yearly on the neighbouring downs, is also very serviceable to the town. The inhabitants formerly claimed the privilege of hunting in Whichewood Forest, but it has for a long time past been commuted for a yearly carcass of venison, which is demanded in August, and with which a feast is made for the inhabitants in the town-hall. In a house here is preserved the celebrated picture of Sir Thomas More's family by Holbein. Dr. Peter Heylin, a writer of some distinction, and the witty but unprincipled Marchmont Needham, were natives of this town. *Population*, 1866. *Inns*, the Bull and the George. *Market-day*, Saturday. *Fairs*, last Saturday in April, July 5, and September 25.

In the neighbourhood, and on the Windrush, is *Asthall*, in the church of which is a large stone coffin,

said to contain the body of Alice Corbet, mistress of Henry I. There is also a considerable barrow on the Roman road just by, and there are several others in the neighbourhood.

From *Burford* we proceed four miles to *Shipton*, and there cross the river Evenlode, beyond which, on the right, is *Whichwood Forest*, comprising 6720 acres, and including 34 coppices, of which 18 belong to the Crown and 12 to the Duke of Marlborough. No place of note presents itself on the road before us except *Sarsden House*, the seat of J. H. Langston, Esq., until we arrive at

CHIPPING NORTON, a borough, market-town, and parish, 71 miles from London in the hundred of Chadlington. Being situated on the side of a considerable eminence, it is much exposed to the cold winds, which sweep across this part of the country ; but, to counter-balance this disadvantage, it is clean, salubrious, and abounding in delightful scenery. The houses are principally built of stone, and, although not very regular, are substantial and ornamental. The more ancient part of the town is situated, for shelter, in the recesses of a glen formed by various hills, and in this part the dwellings are of a very humble character. The wide and handsome street above is modern and regularly built. The town formerly sent members to Parliament, and the petty sessions are holden here. The church dedicated to St. Mary, is a venerable Gothic pile, with a low embattled tower, and much admired for the workmanship of its windows. There are also places of worship for Baptists, Quakers, and Methodists, a free school founded by Edward VI., and eight almshouses for widows. The town is not eminent for any manufacture, although many of the inhabitants are employed in that of a coarse kind of woollen cloth, used as tiltings, horse cloths, &c.

The market is well attended, and is celebrated for the business done in corn and cheese. *Population*, 2637. *Inn*, the White Hart. *Market-day*, Wednesday. *Fairs*, March 7, May 6, last Friday in May, July 18, September 4, October 3, November 8, and last Friday in November.

At *Chastleton* is a venerable manor house with a square embattled tower at each end, and a large circular barrow attributed to the Danes. At *Rollwright* is that ancient monument the *Rollrick Stones*, consisting of stones placed in a circle, and supposed to be the remains of a Druidical temple. *Church Enstone* is a neighbourhood which produces several rare and curious plants. At *Heythorpe* is the seat of the Earl of Shrewsbury, which was destroyed by fire in 1831. The conservatory contains some of the finest vines, peach, and nectarine trees in the kingdom. The approach is planted with fine rows of trees, having a good effect.

The road to *Stow* lies through *Faringdon* and *Burford*, at which latter place we take the road to the left. At the fifth milestone, on the right is a road to *Iccombe*, locally situated in Worcestershire, and the church of which is an ancient building, containing a curious tomb of a knight in armour, surrounded by seven figures, some of which are in religious habits. On the right, on the Windrush, lies *Bourton*, in the neighbourhood of which many antiquities have been discovered, and *Sherborne*, which was the birthplace of James Bradley, the astronomer in 1692, and where there is a seat of Lord Sherborne.

STOW IN THE WOLD, is a small market-town and parish, 86 miles from London, in the hundred of Slaughter in Gloucestershire, seated on the summit of a high hill, in a very bleak part of the country. The streets are irregularly built and indifferently paved. During the civil war a battle took place here

between the Royalist and Parliamentary forces, which ended in the defeat of the former. The town was formerly a corporation, and the petty sessions are holden here. The church appears to have been built at different periods, and consists of a nave, chancel, and aisles, with an embattled tower on the south side, 81 feet high; the interior contains several ancient monuments, and particularly one to an officer of Charles I., who died in 1645. Here are almshouses for nine persons, a free school, and an hospital. The Fossway passes this town. The manufacture of shoes formerly constituted the principal employment of the inhabitants, but it has declined, and there is now a small branch of the clothing trade carried on. *Population*, 1810. *Inn*, the Unicorn. *Market-day*, Thursday. *Fairs*, March 29, May 12, July 24, and October 24.

Five miles distant is *Moreton-in-the-Marsh*, a disused market-town, situated on the Roman Foss-way. The poorer classes of the inhabitants are chiefly employed in spinning linen yarn, for different purposes. In the middle of the town is an ancient building, said to have been the market-house. Near *Lower-Slaughter*, a figure of Minerva was discovered on the Fossway in 1770.

On leaving the station, we proceed to

HIGHWORTH, a market-town and parish, in the hundred of Highworth, Wiltshire, situated 77 miles from London, on an eminence near the vale of White Horse, and commanding fine views over the adjacent country. It is supposed to have been formerly a borough, and is now governed by a corporation. The petty sessions are holden here, and a fixed pillory is preserved in the market-place. The church is an ancient structure, dedicated to St. Michael, and consisting of a nave, aisles, chancel, and two small oratories or chapels, one of which is hung with pieces of ancient armour, and contains

several curious monuments. *Population*, 632. *Market-day*, Wednesday. *Fairs*, August 13, and October 10 and 29.

On *Blunsdon Castle Hill* are the remains of a Roman encampment.

Crossing the Thames, we arrive at

LECHLADE, a small market-town in Gloucestershire, situated 76 miles from London, at the confluence of the Leach with the Isis or Thames. It consists principally of one long and wide street of well-built houses; and here is a bridge over the Thames, called St. John's bridge, up to which the river is navigable for vessels not exceeding eighty tons. Lechlade is supposed by some antiquaries to have been a Roman station; and in a meadow near the town were discovered, several years ago, the remains of tessellated pavements, and the foundation of a building, which appears to have been an ancient hypocaust, or Roman bath. The church, dedicated to St. Lawrence, is a handsome building, with a tower and spire at the west end. In a meadow near St. John's bridge an hospital was founded in the reign of Henry III., but long since suppressed. Here is a Baptist chapel and a Sunday school. The market has become inconsiderable, but an extensive transit trade is carried on here, cheese, butter, and other articles being brought to the wharf at this place, to be conveyed by the Thames to London. Coal also is brought hither by the Thames and Severn canal, which here terminates in the Thames. Thomas Coxeter, an antiquarian of some eminence, was born at Lechlade in 1689. Lechlade was the scene of some of Shelley's poems. *Population*, 1244. *Inn*, New Inn. *Market-day*, Tuesday. *Fairs*, August 5 and 12, and September 9.

A Roman road passes close under the hill.

From *Lechlade* we proceed up the Coln to

FAIRFORD, a market-town and parish in Gloucestershire, seated at the foot of the Cotswold Hills, 80 miles from London, near the river Colne, over which it has two bridges. The town consists of two streets neatly and regularly built. The charter for the market was obtained in 1668; but the attendants are now very few in number. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a fine Gothic building, with a handsome tower, and is remarkable for its fine painted windows, twenty-eight in number, the subjects of which are chiefly scriptural. John Tame, a merchant in London, having taken a prize-ship, bound from Flanders to Rome, discovered it to contain a collection of beautifully painted glass, and determined to build a church for its reception, and, having purchased this manor of Henry VII., immediately carried his design into execution. In this church are many monuments; one, with his effigy in marble, to the founder, who died in 1500; another to his son, Sir E. Tame, and several to other branches of the same family. There is a handsome free-school and many other charities. The inhabitants are for the most part employed in the clothing mills, this being the centre of a very large clothing district. At about three miles distance is the grand canal which unites the Severn and the Thames. Here was formerly a manorial residence, called Beauchamp and Warwick court, erected by the earls of Warwick. This was pulled down many years ago, and the present manor-house built with the materials. In sinking the foundations several Roman coins were found. This seat is situated in a pleasant park, surrounded by fine plantations and diversified scenery. *Population*, 1574. *Inn*, The Ball. *Market-day*, Thursday. *Fairs*, May 14, and November 12.

Recalling our attention to the Railway, we enter Wiltshire, and pass on the right, *Sevenhampton*,

and also *Stratton St. Margaret*, at which an alien priory existed from the time of the Norman dynasty, to that of Edward VI. We proceed parallel to the Wilts and Berks canal, until we come to the North Wilts Canal, which we cross and arrive at the place where the Cheltenham and Great Western Union Railway branches off, and at the summit level of the whole line 253 feet above the London depôt, and 275 feet above the Bristol depôt. Here is

Swindon Station.

From London 76 miles.

From Cheltenham 43 miles.

	Miles
To Swindon	1
To Aldbourne	9
To Hungerford.....	17
To Marlborough.....	16
To Salisbury	44
To Devizes	21



	Miles
To Farringdon	11
To Lechlade	11
To Cricklade	7
To Cirencester	15
To Cheltenham	33
To Gloucester	31

From Bristol 41½ miles.

From Exeter 116½ miles.

From Bath 30½ miles.

SWINDON is a market-town and parish in the hundred of Kingsbridge in Wiltshire, 83 miles from London. It is pleasantly seated on the summit of an eminence, and commands a delightful prospect over Wilts, Berks, and Gloucestershire. The town is built of stone, and is adorned with the mansions of several persons of independent fortune. The petty sessions are holden here, and it is a polling place for the northern division of the county. The church is a plain building, but handsomely fitted up, and there are places of worship for Independents and Wesleyans. There are also a national school, and a savings' bank. No particular trade is carried on here, but some very extensive quarries are wrought in the vicinity; which, together with agriculture, afford sufficient employment to the inhabitants. The stones raised are scarcely inferior, either in beauty or durability, to Portland stone. The Wilts

and Berks canal passes here, for the supply of which in dry seasons there is a reservoir of twenty acres. The North Wilts canal also branches off here, and unites the Berks to the Thames and Severn canal. *Population*, 1742. *Inns*, The Goddard Arms, and the Bell. *Market-day*, Monday. *Fairs*, Monday before April 5, second Monday after May 12; second Monday in September; second Monday after September 11, and a cattle fair every Monday fortnight.

Swindon House is a neat, modern-built edifice, with a fine lawn and extensive pleasure-grounds attached to it.

At Swindon we enter the valley of the river Key, and pursue the course of the North Wilts canal to

Cricklade Station.

From London 82 miles.
From Bristol $47\frac{1}{2}$ miles.



From Cheltenham 37 miles.
From Bath $26\frac{1}{2}$ miles.

A little to the right of which lies

CRICKLADE, a borough and market-town in Wilts, 84 miles from London, comprising two parishes, and seated at the junction of the Churn and the Key with the Thames, near the intersection of the North Wilts and Thames and Severn canals. It is a place of great antiquity, but no record of its former importance remains, except a fanciful legend that its name is derived from Greeklade, and that from a college or school here the University of Oxford was founded. It is a borough by prescription, having sent two members to parliament ever since the twenty-third of Edward I. A petty session is holden here, and also a court of requests. The Church of St. Sampson is a fine Gothic cross formed building with a noble tower, much admired. St. Mary's is a very ancient edifice, with some remains of the Norman style, and having in the churchyard

a stone cross, ornamented with sculptured figures in canopied niches. There are two dissenting chapels. The Town Hall was built in 1569, and is supported on ten pillars. The market which was formerly frequented is now inconsiderable. *Population* 1642. *Inns*, the White Horse and the White Hart. *Market-day*, Saturday. *Fairs*, 2nd Thursday in April, and September 21.

The Railway now crosses the North Wilts canal and pursues the course of the Thames and Churn into Gloucestershire. On the right, on the banks of the Churn, is the spire of *All Saints Church, South Cerney*, which is an ancient and curious building, with a nave, chancel and side aisle on the south, with a semi-transept, and a large tower in the centre. Behind it is *Ampney Down*, on the Amp brook, with a manor house, built by the Hungerford families, in the reign of Henry VIII., but much modernized. We now arrive at

Cirencester Station.

From London 91 miles.

From Cheltenham 23 miles.



	<i>Miles</i>
To Lechlade	13
Burford	17
Northleach	10
Stow	17

From Bristol 56½ miles.

From Bath 35½ miles.

CIRENCESTER, an ancient borough and market town, 89 miles from London, derives its name from the river Churn, on which it is seated. When Britain was occupied by the Romans its walls enclosed an area two miles in circumference. During the heptarchy it passed alternately into the hands of the kings of Wessex and Mercia, and was stormed by the Danes in 879. Canute the Great held a parliament here. It was again stormed and dismantled by Henry III., and, in the reign of

Henry IV., the lords Surrey and Salisbury were assaulted and slain at an inn in the town by the bailiff and inhabitants, who sent their heads to London; for which good service the king granted them four does and six bucks annually out of the forest of Brandon, a pipe of wine and a charter of incorporation. Here was anciently a castle. A Saxon monastery for prebendaries existed here, which in 1117 was converted by Henry I. into an abbey for black canons, of whom the abbot was mitred, and sat in parliament. The town has returned two members since the 13th of Elizabeth, and it is a polling place for the county. The church is a handsome gothic building, one of the finest in the kingdom, and has a tower and peal of twelve bells, and a porch of the 15th century, richly decorated with sculptural devices, some of which represent minstrels. The windows are of painted glass, and amongst the figures is Richard Duke of York, father of Edward IV. Among the numerous sepulchral brasses and monuments is the tomb of Lord Chancellor Bathurst and of his father Allen, the friend of Pope, Addison and Atterbury, and first Earl Bathurst. There is a free school and three charitable foundations, dedicated to St. Lawrence, St. Thomas, and St. John. The chief manufacture is of cutlers' knives, for which the town is celebrated; it has also carpet and woollen manufactories and two breweries. Many antiquities, both Roman and Saxon, have at different times been discovered in this town and its neighbourhood, and traces of the ancient walls are yet visible. *Population*, 5240. *Inns*, King's Head, Ram, and Salutation. *Market-days*, Monday and Friday. *Fairs* Easter Tuesday, July 18, Monday before and after Michaelmas and November 8.

In *Trewsbury Mead* about 2 miles off, is a spring called *Thames Head*, the primary source of that river.

From *Cirencester* we proceed to *Northleach* by the Roman road called the *Fossway*. On our left flows the river Churn, over which is *North Cerney*, where are some vestiges of a Roman specula or outpost, and on the down races are annually held. On the left, also, are *Rendcombe*, with a handsome church of the time of Henry VIII., and *Chedworth*, where a Roman bath was discovered in 1760, and near which is a considerable mausoleum. We now cross the river Coln, and have on our right *Withington*, where in 1811 a Roman pavement was found, part of which is deposited in the British Museum. Three miles farther, passing by *Well Park*, the seat of Lord Stowell, is

NORTHLEACH, a market-town and parish, 18 miles from London, in Gloucestershire, seated on the river Leche, from which it derives its name. It consists principally of one irregular street, and was formerly a place of considerable importance, particularly in the clothing trade, which has now greatly declined. The petty sessions for the district are holden here. The Market House is an old building supported on columns, and near it are several steps, and the pedestal of an ancient cross. At a short distance from the town is the County Bridewell. The Church dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul is a spacious and handsome building, consisting of a nave, chancel and side aisles, an elegant south porch, and a lofty tower at the west end, with open worked battlements; the whole summit of the building is embattled and ornamented with pinnacles, and in the interior are several ancient and handsome monuments. There is a Free Grammar School, and several well-endowed almshouses. *Population*, 795. *Inns*, The King's Head; and the Sherborne Arms. *Market-day*, Wednesday. *Fairs*, Wednesday before May 4;

last Wednesday in May ; first Wednesday in Sept. ; and Wednesday before October 10.

The country to the north abounds with fine quarries of freestone, some of which was used in the construction of Blenheim Palace.

Returning to the Railway, we pursue a course parallel to the Stroud canal. On the right is *Stratton* on the ancient *Ermin street*, and a bush in the parish called *Crowthorne* gives its name to the hundred. We now arrive near *Oakley Grove*, built by Allen, Lord Bathurst, to whom Pope was a frequent visitor. The house has a noble aspect, and the grounds contain many interesting objects. On the right is *Duntsborne Abbots*, so called from its having formerly belonged to the Abbots of Gloucester. On our left, beyond a tunnel of the Stroud canal two miles long, is *Rodmarton*, supposed to have been a Roman station, from a tessellated pavement and a number of Roman coins found in 1636. Here Samuel Lysons, joint author of the 'Magna Britannia,' was born. We now cross the river Frome, pass through a considerable tunnel, and leave *Saperton* also on the left, which has a church containing several ancient monuments, and where in 1759 a great quantity of silver and brass coins of the lower empire was found by a waggon, accidentally passing over the spot and breaking the urns. There is also an ancient camp near *Beacon Hill*. Still further on the left is the town of *Minching Hampden*, hereafter described, and on the right *Bisley*. We now cross the *Chalford stream*, running into the Frome ; and celebrated for its petrifying qualities. The neighbourhood is exceedingly beautiful ; and clothing is carried on to a great extent. One of the numerous mills on the river is coeval with the introduction of the manufacture in 1560. We next arrive at

Stroud Station.

From London 103 miles.

From Cheltenham 16 miles.

	<i>Miles.</i>
To Stroud	
To Minching Hampton	3
To Woodchester	3
To Tetbury	8
To Horesly and Wotton under Edge ...	18
To Dursley	12
To Berkeley	14
To Moreton Valance .	7



	<i>Miles.</i>
To Bisley	4
To Paniswick	4
To Cheltenham	15
To Gloucester	10

From Bristol 68½ miles.

From Bath 51½ miles.

STROUD is a market and borough town, 101 miles from London, seated on an eminence near the confluence of the river Frome and the Slade Water. It may be considered as the centre of the clothing manufacture in this part of the country. Its water is celebrated for the dyeing of scarlet and other grain colours, on which account the clothing trade has been extended for upwards of twenty miles along the river, on the banks of which are numerous fulling mills. The scenery in the neighbourhood is very beautiful, and it abounds with antiquities although the steep acclivity and irregularity of the ground make the roads fatiguing to travellers. The borough, created under the Reform Bill, returns two members to Parliament, and it is a polling-place for the county, and the seat of the petty sessions for the district. The Town Hall is a handsome building, recently erected by public subscription. The church of St. Lawrence has been built and repaired at different periods; and consists of a nave, chancel, and side aisles, with a lofty tower and spire at the west end. There is also a church recently built; and another in the lancet style. The meeting-houses are for Particular Baptists, Independents, and Wesleyans. There is an endowed

free-school, and several charity schools. John Canton, the natural philosopher, and Dr. White, Arabic professor at Oxford, were natives of this place. The Severn canal passes through here. *Population*, 12,000. *Inn*, The George. *Market-day*, Friday. *Fairs*, May 10, and August 21.

BISLEY is four miles distant, and 96 miles from London; it is a market-town giving its name to the hundred. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is built on an eminence, which renders it conspicuous for several miles round; and there is a free-school for boys, and a benefaction for clothing six poor widows. The principal manufacture is of coarse clothing, but the market, on account of its difficulty of access, is badly attended, although the cattle fairs are of some importance. *Population*, 5896. *Market-day*, Thursday. *Fairs*, May 4, and November 12.

On the Whitcombe road, near the Frome, is *Miserden*, with a church dedicated to St. Andrew, consisting of a nave, chancel, two cross aisles, with a low embattled tower at the west end. A chapel on the south side of the chancel is decorated with various military trophies and insignia, and contains some very costly and magnificent marble monuments. *Miserden Park* contains a noble manor-house, the seat of the Sandys family, which is situated on an eminence, and said to have been built with the materials of the old castle. It contains some splendid apartments, and ancient portraits, but has suffered from neglect. During the civil wars it was garrisoned for the parliament by 300 men. The park is a beautiful place, seven miles in circuit, and having, in the middle of a deep valley, a circular mound, surrounded by a moat, on which stood an ancient castle.

To *Whitcombe* the road lies through

PAINSWICK, a market-town, 105 miles from

London, irregularly built on the banks of the Slade Water, and on the declivity of Sponebed Hill, and chiefly inhabited by clothiers. The streets are neither paved nor lighted, and the water is supplied from wells. The church of St. Mary consists of a nave, chancels, side aisles, with a tower and spire, at the west end, rising 174 feet, and containing a fine peal of bells. The style of architecture is various; the south aisle being modern, with Doric pillars, and the entrance beneath a portico of the Ionic order, but the spouts under the battlements of the north aisle represent singularly grotesque heads of demons. There is an endowed school, a benevolent and a national school. *Population*, 4099. *Market-day*, Tuesday. *Fairs*, Whit Tuesday and Sept. 19.

In the neighbourhood are celebrated quarries of freestone, and many Roman coins and antiquities have been found. On the top of *Sponebed Hill* is *Kinsbury Castle*, *King's Barrow* or *Castle Godwin*, an ancient fortification doubly entrenched, including about three acres, and as nearly square as the nature of the ground will permit. Its situation is good, commanding from its height all the adjacent stations. *Buenos Ayres* is a handsome modern edifice, pleasantly situated among beechen groves and commanding fine views. *Hangman's Land* is an acre of ground assigned to the tithingman of *Shipscombe Green*, during the troubles in the reign of Edward VI., to act as executioner to a gibbet which was then erected here.

To go to *Tetbury*, the traveller proceeds to

MINCHINHAMPTON, which is a large market-town, 99 miles from London, pleasantly situated on an eminence overlooking the Frome. It is supposed to be the site of the battle of Ethandun, in which Alfred the Great defeated the Danes in 879. The manor was given by William the Norman to the

nuns of the Holy Trinity at Caen. In the reign of Henry III. the right of holding a free market and two fairs was obtained. The church, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, is a large cross formed building, supposed to have been erected by the nuns of Caen. It consists of a nave, aisles, transepts, and chancel, with an octagonal tower in the centre, terminating in an embattled parapet, and formerly surmounted by a spire, which was blown down. At the south end of the transept is a very large window with ramified tracery and a rich wheel; this part is said to have been built by one Ansloe, whose tomb, sustaining the statue of a knight, is placed under a pointed arch. In the churchyard is the tomb of James Bradley, astronomer royal, who discovered the aberration of light and the rotation of the earth's axis. There is a place of worship for Baptists. There is a dispensary, two free-schools, and a national-school. The manufacture of woollen cloth is carried on extensively, but no longer with its former activity. From the scoria or iron slag dug up here, it is inferred that there was formerly a blomary or iron forge. *Population*, 1255. *Inns*, the Glaziers' Arms and the Crown. *Market-day*, Tuesday. *Fairs*, Trinity Monday and Oct. 29.

On *Amberley* or *Hampton Common* is a remarkable and very extensive entrenchment, reaching nearly three miles, from the hamlet of Littleworth to a valley on the opposite side of the town, and called *Woeful Danes' Bottom*, supposed to have been the site of the battle of Ethandun. The *Golden Vale* is a romantic valley. *Gatcombe Park* was long the residence of David Ricardo, the eminent political economist.

Proceeding on, we reach *Avening*, which has a church, dedicated to St. Mary, and in the form of a Norman cross, with a tower in the centre. The chief manufacture is in clothing. There are several

barrows in which human skeletons have been found, and near Gatcombe Park is *Longstone*, a large tumulus, with a stone at each end and a large one on the summit.

TETBURY is a market-town, 99 miles from London, seated on a pleasant eminence near the source of the river Avon, which is crossed by a long bridge leading to Malmsbury. The town consists principally of one low street, crossed at right angles by two smaller ones, with a large Market House near the centre. The streets are paved and lighted, and many of the houses built of stone. The petty sessions for the hundred are occasionally holden here. The Church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a handsome building in the pointed style, rebuilt in 1781, with the exception of the tower, to which, however, a spire was added. Here are meeting-houses for Baptists and Independents. There is a Grammar School, a Free School, a Sunday School, and an Alms-house. The manufacture is principally of woollen cloth, and the market was formerly noted for the sale of woollen yarns. Here was formerly a castle, said to have been built by the Britons, and here British and Roman coins and weapons have been found. Races are held every year on the common, a mile from the town. *Population*, 2939. *Inns*, the White Hart, the Three Cups. *Market-day*, Wednesday. *Fairs*, Ash Wednesday, Wednesday before and after April 5, and July 22.

At *Beverstone*, 2 miles on the Horesly road, are the remains of a castle, belonging to the Barons Berkeley.

Leaving *Stroud* we pass through *Rodborough*, and turning to the left proceed to

WOODCHESTER, formerly a Roman station of some importance, and remarkable for the splendid Roman antiquities that have been discovered in it. A noble tessellated pavement, superior to anything of

the kind yet found in the kingdom, is among them. The design is a circular area, 25 feet in diameter, enclosed within a square frame of 48 feet, 10 inches, divided into 24 compartments, and enriched with a great variety of architectural ornaments, figures of beasts, &c. The town is supposed to have been the residence of the Proprætor, and occasionally of the Emperor Adrian himself. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, consists of a nave, chancel, and south aisle, with a low embattled tower at the west end, and contains a handsome altar tomb to Sir R. Huntley and his lady, who are represented lying beneath a canopy, surrounded by figures of their ten children. Here is a place of worship for Baptists and a benefaction for educating boys. The manufacture is clothing, and there are eight mills constantly employed in the neighbourhood. The town is seated on an eminence, forming part of a range of hills, which bound a beautiful and fertile valley, and are clothed with fine beechwood.

For *Wotton-under-Edge* we leave *Stroud*, and going down the Minchinhampton road, we turn down to the right near that town, and proceed through *Nailsworth* to

HORSLEY, formerly a market town, but now disused. The church, dedicated to St. Margaret, is a spacious edifice, with a handsome tower. Here were formerly several monastic buildings, the only remains of which is an ancient gateway, standing near the church. *Population*, 3690.

Passing by two miles on the Frampton road is *Uley*, with a church, and meeting-houses for Baptists, Independents and Wesleyans. On an eminence is an ancient encampment, called *Uley Bury*, and supposed, from the coins found there, to have been Roman.

Passing by *Symond Hall*, we come to

WOOTTON-UNDER-EDGE, 107 miles from

London, a market town seated on a sloping ground, at the top of which are some finely wooded hills. The town was destroyed by fire in the reign of King John, and was not rebuilt on the site it previously occupied, which is supposed to be at a place called Brands. At present it consists of two well-built streets, running in parallel lines, and watered by a stream which turns several clothing mills. The town is a polling-place for the county, and petty sessions are holden here. It received its privileges from Henry III. The under part of the town-hall is occupied as a market-house. The church is a large and handsome building, containing some curious old monuments, and there are places of worship for Baptists, Independents, and Wesleyans, a free grammar-school, a blue-coat school, a general hospital, one for twelve aged persons, and an almshouse for six inmates. *Population*, 5482. *Inns*, The Swan, White Lion. *Market-day*, Friday. *Fair*, September 25.

In the neighbourhood is *Becketsbury*, a square camp. *Kingswood* is locally situated in Wilts, but is in the neighbourhood of *Wotton*. Here was a noted monastery for Cistercians, founded in 1139, by William de Berkeley, of which the gate and some other parts having been converted into dwellings, are still standing. *Alderley* has one of the visible churches, according to Charles II.'s joke, being seated on a hill, but is better known as the birth-place of Sir Matthew Hale, whose descendants still live there.

To *Dursley* the road lies through

LEONARD STANLEY, formerly a market-town, but destroyed by fire in 1686, since which time it has never recovered its former importance. The church is an ancient cross formed building, with a low tower rising at the intersection, and very singularly constructed, the walls being double, with a passage

and recesses between them. The windows are in general lancet-shaped, but the west window is ornamented with tracery. The interior contains some ancient monuments. Here was formerly a monastery of Benedictine monks, of which the Priory Kitchen and some out-houses are still standing. *Population*, 942. *Fairs*, St. Swithin's day, and November 6.

To the left is *King Stanley*, said to have been the residence of one of the Mercian kings, and where are some remains of a Roman camp, near which eight altars were discovered.

We now arrive at *Frocester*, a pretty village at the foot of an eminence commanding a fine prospect, and having an inn. The abbots of Gloucester formerly had a sumptuous residence here, and it is also said to have been the site of a college of prebendaries. Lord Ducie has a seat here in the style of the time of Elizabeth, who in her progress through this county in 1574, made it her residence for a night. We next proceed to *Cambridge Inn*, and passing to the right, pursuing the course of the river *Cam*, through the village of that name, we arrive at

DURSLEY, a market-town, pleasantly situated at the source of a small stream called the *Cam*, the spring or well-head of which, almost adjoining the churchyard, forms a pond about fifteen feet square, and after running a hundred yards, the current is sufficiently powerful to turn the water-wheel of a fulling-mill. In the reign of William the Norman, this place belonged to William de Berkeley, who is said to have built a castle in a place called *Castle Field*. Dursley was included in a list of boroughs within the county, made by the sheriff of Gloucestershire in the reign of Edward I.; but it does not appear that it ever sent members. It is a polling-place for the county. A handsome Market House was erected in 1738. The Church is a fine building

in the later pointed style, consisting of a large nave, aisles, and chancel, with a noble tower at the west end, ornamented with an embattled parapet. At the end of the south aisle is a chapel containing a canopied tomb, on which is the recumbent figure of a skeleton, supposed to be a memorial of Thomas Tanner, a great benefactor to the church in the time of Henry VI. The manufacture of woollen cloths is extensively carried on, also wire cards used by cloth-workers, and there is a paper manufactory. The market is well attended. Near the town is a rock of freestone, called Towlestone, which, though soft in the quarry, hardens on exposure. The walls of Berkeley castle and the grained roof of Gloucester cathedral are built of this stone. Edward Fox, bishop of Winchester, a distinguished statesman of the reign of Henry VIII., was born here. *Population*, 3226. *Inns*, the Old Bell, the Lamb. *Market-day*, Thursday. *Fairs*, May 6, and December 4.

The road to *Berkeley* follows the previous route as far as *Cambridge Inn*, where it pursues the Bristol road. On the right is *Slimbridge*, the birth-place of Dr. Jenner, the discoverer of vaccination. At *Alkington* the road turns off to the right to

BERKELEY, a small market-town, 114 miles from London, seated on a pleasant eminence, surrounded by a branch of the Littleavon, in the midst of the fertile vale of Berkeley, and about a mile east of the Severn. Its origin is remote, being termed a royal demesne and free borough in Domesday Book. It was granted by William the Norman to Roger de Berkeley, whose grandson was deprived of it by Henry II., who bestowed it on Robert Fitzharding, said to be descended from the ancient kings of Denmark, and progenitor of the noble family by whom it is still possessed. The town consists principally of one large street of indifferent buildings. Berkeley is a borough by prescription, governed by

a mayor and twelve aldermen, and having a court of requests. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a large and handsome ancient building, the tower and body of which are separated, and containing several ancient monuments to the Berkeley family, and in the churchyard an epitaph by Swift on the Earl of Suffolk's fool. The town carries on considerable trade in timber, coal, malt and cheese, being much favoured by a cut to the Gloucester and Berkeley canal. The town is sometimes called the native place of Jenner. The vale of Berkeley is celebrated for the excellence of its dairy farms and for the production of Gloucester cheese. *Population*, 3899. *Inn*, the Berkeley Arms. *Market-day*, Wednesday. *Fair*, May 14.

About three quarters of a mile from the town is *Berkeley Castle*, seated on a rising ground, and commanding a fine view of the surrounding country, and the river Severn. Ever since its foundation, in the time of William the Norman, it has formed the residence of the holders of the manor who lay claim to the barony from the fact of possessing it. The dungeon room in which the murder of Edward II. took place in 1327 is still shown. It was held for Charles I. during the civil wars, but surrendered to the Parliament in 1645. The form of the Castle approaches that of a circle, and the whole of the pile, which is very extensive, is surrounded by a moat. The keep, which is the most ancient part, is flanked by three semi-circular towers and a square area of modern construction. The apartments are adorned with a large collection of portraits, and Gobelin tapestry, and also with the cabinet furniture of Sir Francis Drake.

To *Moreton Valance*, the road lies through *Stonehouse*, seated on the river Frome and the Severn canal. The church is an ancient building, with a square tower at the west end, and there are two

meeting-houses, and two charity schools. *Stonehouse Court* is an ancient mansion, much fallen into decay. On the other side of the river is *King Stanley*. Pursuing our course by the river Frome, we arrive at *Eastington* and soon after at *Moreton Valance* and *Wheatenhurst*. On the other side of the Frome is *Frampton on Severn*, where the tides of the Severn run up with great violence and rapidity, and formerly occasioned considerable damage by overflowing the banks and inundating the neighbouring villages. This inconvenience was remedied by the Earl of Berkeley, who erected a great bulwark, called the Hockrib, which contains the waters within their proper channel. At spring tides part of the village is still frequently under water, and from its consequent dampness, the inhabitants are, during some seasons, much subject to the ague.

We now return to the Cheltenham Railway, and have on our left *Randwick* and *Standish*. Beyond lies the winding course of the Severn and the vale of Gloucester. On the hills called *Broad Ride* is a singular camp supposed to have been a British station after the Roman Invasion. *Harescombe Church* contains some curious old monuments. We now pass among a number of villages, but none of any note until we approach *Gloucester*, when we have on our left *Hempstead Church*, supposed to have been built in the fourteenth century, and consisting of only a nave and chancel, divided by a low tower. The interior is paved with painted bricks, and contains some remains of richly-painted glass, and the font is curious and ancient. At *Matson* is *Robin's Wood Hill*, a delightful eminence in the shape of a cone, rising immediately from the vale, and forming a beautiful object to the surrounding country. The ascent from the vale to the summit is nearly a mile in length and the soil being extremely fertile, every

side is covered with almost continual verdure. We now reach

Glocester Station.

From London 113 miles.

From Cheltenham 6 miles.

	<i>Miles</i>
To Ledbury	17
To Ross	19
To Hereford.....	31
To Mitcheldean	11
To Newnhan	16
To Colford	20



	<i>Miles</i>
To Stroud	8
To Painswick	5
To Great Whitcombe. .	5

From Bristol 78½ miles.

From Bath 67½ miles.

The ancient city of GLOCESTER, 101 miles from London, is of high antiquity, and is the capital of the county to which it gives its name, and possesses separate jurisdiction, as being a county in itself. It stands on a plain on the eastern bank of the Severn, where that river is divided into two channels by the island of Alney. Its origin is ascribed to the Britons, by whom it is said to have been called *Caer Gloen*, or the Bright City; and being one of the first places surrendered to the Romans on the invasion of the country by the Emperor Claudius, A. D. 44, it received from them the name of *Glevum*, or *Glebon*, and became a great military station. The northern suburb, called *Kingsholm*, is supposed to have been the immediate site of the Roman settlement, and many antiquities have been found there, and also a beautiful tessellated pavement, found in 1806, near the Blue-coat Hospital in Eastgate Street. During the short independence of the Britons after the Romans quitted the island, Glocester is said to have been governed by an Earl, who, according to Nennius, was the sole survivor of the British nobles, who were treacherously assaulted by Hengist on Salisbury Plain, and he subsequently took Hengist

prisoner in 488, and put him to death. After the battle of Dirham in the sixth Century, it was seized by the Kings of Wessex, but finally annexed to Mercia ; and about 680, Wulpher, the first Christian king of Mercia, founded the monastery of St. Peter, and gave the city the Saxon name of Gloucester. Here King Athelstan was killed in 940 ; and Elgiva, the mistress of King Edwy, was seized and tortured by a party of soldiers in 956. In 997 Gloucester was taken by the Danes, and in 1051 and 1053 Edward the Confessor held his court here, as did William the Norman in 1084 and 1085. In 1087 Gloucester was nearly destroyed by fire in the contest between William Rufus and his brother Henry, and in 1094 it suffered from the Welsh. It was devastated by fire on several occasions, and parliaments were held here in the reigns of Richard II. and Henry IV. After the battle of Edghill, in which Charles I. was defeated, the citizens declared in favour of the Parliament, and repulsed the partisans of the King in several attacks. On the 10th August, 1643, Charles attacked the City in person with an army of 30,000 men, but was bravely repulsed by Colonel Massie, and the king was afterwards obliged to retreat by the Earl of Essex. On the restoration of Charles II., the walls of the city were thrown down by his command. In 1687 it was visited by James II., in 1781 by George III., and in 1807, by George IV.

The corporation possesses numerous ancient charters, and consists of a mayor, sheriffs, and aldermen. The mayor is clerk of the market, and steward or marshal of the king's household during royal visits to the city. The custom of borough-English, whereby estates descend to the youngest son, exists in this city. Gloucester has sent two members to parliament since the 23rd of Edward I. Like many other Roman cities, Gloucester consists of four streets, diverging from a common centre ;

and it had anciently four gates, none of which are now standing, which give name to the streets, Eastgate Street, Southgate Street, Westgate Street, and Northgate Street. The continuation of Eastgate Street, called Barton Street, is the site of a large fair in the month of September. The streets are well lighted with gas, and paved; and water is supplied by pipes from *Robin's Wood Hill*, two miles distant. Since the discovery of the mineral spring in 1814, the town has been much improved. The assizes for the county are held here, and it is the county court and polling-place for the western division of the shire. The Shire Hall, in Westgate Street, is a noble edifice, by Sir Robert Smirke, with an Ionic four-column portico. The Tolsey, or town-house, has a pediment bearing the city arms; and in the council-chamber portraits of the late Dukes of Norfolk and Gloucester. The County-Jail, built on the site of the castle, is a spacious edifice, on the plan of Howard, containing 203 separate cells, and having cost 40,000*l*. The City-Jail, in Southgate Street, was built in 1782. The Market House in Eastgate Street was built in 1786, for the sale of corn, meat, &c. The Market House in Southgate Street is for vegetables and fish. The monastery previously noticed was converted into a Benedictine abbey in the eleventh century, and was governed, in succession, by thirty-two abbots, when it was dissolved by Henry VIII., and converted into a bishopric. The abbot was mitred, and a peer of parliament, as is the bishop who now takes the title of Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol. The cathedral is one of the noblest buildings in England, of which the oldest parts, consisting of the crypt and aisles of the choir, were built, in 1058, by Aldred, Bishop of Worcester, and the nave, except the vaulted ceiling, by Abbot Serle in 1104, and succeeding abbots greatly beautified it: in 1457

the tower was built, and in 1490 the Lady Chapel. The choir is considered an unrivalled specimen of the florid style, and the aisles are peculiar from being formed in three stories. A gallery of communication, called the whispering gallery, runs along the upper side aisles of the choir. The monuments are numerous, and include those to Robert Curthose, Duke of Normandy, with a recumbent effigy in oak; Edward II., much admired; the Earl of Stamford; John Gaver, an architect of the church; Mrs. Morley, by Flaxman; Abbot Parker; Alderman Blackleach; Bishops Warburton and Nicholson; Sir G. Paul, by Sievier; Dr. Jenner, the discoverer of vaccination; and Robert Raikes, the founder of Sunday schools. A triennial meeting is held here of the choirs of Gloucester, Worcester, and Hereford. The cathedral occupies one side of a large area called College Green, in which a statue of Queen Anne has been lately erected. The church of St. Mary de Crypt is a fine Gothic building, with a central tower and crypts, in Southgate Street. St. Michael's, in Eastgate Street, is a large building with a square tower. St. John's, in Northgate Street, was rebuilt in 1734, with the exception of the steeple tower. St. Nicholas, in Westgate Street, consists of a handsome nave and aisles, with a tower and spire at the west end. St. Mary de Lode stands in a small square, to which it gives name, and is a very ancient edifice, but lately enlarged. In the north wall is a mural monument, said to be to Lucius, first Christian king in Britain; and in the churchyard is a recent memorial to Bishop Hooper, who was executed near this spot in the reign of Queen Mary. Holy Trinity church was built in 1823, near the spa. There is a Jewish synagogue, Catholic church, and places of worship for Unitarians, Baptists, Independents, Quakers, Wesleyans, and Whitfieldites. There are two free

grammar-schools, that of the college, and that of St. Mary de Crypt; the blue-coat school, with a fine building; the national school; Gloucester poor school, and numerous Sunday schools. The County Infirmary was built in 1775, and stands in Southgate Street. On the London road is the Lunatic Asylum. St. Bartholomew's Hospital is for 22 poor men, and 36 women; and there are St. Margaret's, St. Mary's, and Kinburgh's Hospitals. The Theatre is in Westgate Street, and at the Spa, which is considered equal to Cheltenham, are a pump-room and several kinds of baths. The two bridges over the Severn, each of a single arch, are much admired. A quay, with wharfs for lading and unloading shipping, extends along the banks of the Severn. Gloucester is the first port in the river, and capable of receiving vessels of 500 tons; and has its peculiar custom-house officers. In 1829 the tonnage of the port was reckoned at 13,000 tons, but it has now much increased, and Gloucester has become one of the most important ports in the kingdom, and is one of those for the East India trade. Pin-making was first established here, in 1625, by John Tilsby, and, although much reduced, employs about 1500 persons. There is a bell-foundry in Oxbody Lane, which has been conducted for nearly 150 years by the family of Rudhall, by whom nearly 4000 bells have been cast. In Northgate Street is a manufactory of fine woollen shawls, and there are also extensive manufactories of brushes and edgetools. In the Island is an iron foundry, and iron-works formerly subsisted here, for which the ore is said to have been obtained from Robin's Wood Hill. There were formerly several religious foundations, but all traces of them have disappeared. Two newspapers are published here. Among the natives of this place are Robert of Gloucester, the Chronicler; Miles Smith, Bishop of

Hereford, one of the translators of the Bible; John Taylor, the water-poet; George Whitfield, the founder of a sect of Methodists; and Robert Raikes, the founder of Sunday schools. Gloucester has given titles of nobility to several eminent characters, particularly to Robert Fitzroy, son of Henry I.; Gilbert de Clare, leader of the barons against Henry III.; Thomas of Woodstock, son of Edward III.; Humphrey the Good, son of Henry IV.; and Richard III. A new cross mail has been established to Southampton, and thence to Brighton. *Population*, 11,933. *Inns*, the Bell, Booth Hall, King's Head, and Ram. *Market-days*, Wednesday and Saturday. *Fairs*, April 5, July 5, September 28, and November 28.

To go to *Ledbury* we leave *Gloucester* and the *Isle of Alney*, and having the Severn on the right, and passing through *Maismore*, arrive at the *Crown Inn* at *Ashelworth*. We next go on to the *Swan*, and have on our left *Corse*, a parish beautifully situated, and at which is a handsome seat called *Corse Court*, formerly occupied by William Dowdeswell, Speaker of the House of Commons, and Chancellor of the Exchequer. We afterwards enter the counties of Worcester and Hereford, and pass through *Stanton* and *Red Marley*. Approaching *Ledbury*, on our right we have *Eastnor Park*, the seat of Earl Somers, built by Smirke.

LEDBURY is a borough and market-town in Herefordshire, 120 miles from London, seated a mile from the river Leddon, on the declivity of a small eminence near the Malvern Hills. It returned members to parliament twice in the reign of Edward I., but this privilege has long since been discontinued. It is a polling-place for the county, and received a charter from King Stephen. The town consists of two principal streets, intersecting each other at right angles. The church of St.

Michael is a large building of Saxon or Norman architecture, and consists of a nave, aisles, chancel, chapel of St. Catherine, and a detached tower and spire, and has some curious monuments and carving. There are places of worship for Independents, Baptists, and Wesleyans ; St. Catherine's Hospital, founded in 1232 ; several other almshouses ; a free grammar school ; a charity school, a national school, and a school of industry. The manufactures of broad cloth and silk are now extinct, and the trade consists of hops, cider and perry, for which the neighbourhood is famous. Malting and tanning are also carried on, and near the town are quarries of limestone and marble for chimney-pieces. The Gloucester and Hereford canal passes through the town. *Population*, 3909. *Inns*, George, Feathers, and New Inn. *Market-day*, Tuesday. *Fairs*, first Monday after Feb. 1, Monday before Easter, May 12, June 22, first Tuesday in August, Oct. 2, and Monday before Dec. 21.

At *Marcle*, six miles off, formerly stood Mortimer's and Ellingham Castles, and in the ancient church are some effigies, said to represent Roger Mortimer and his wife Joan, and daughter Blanche.

The road to *Newent* is by the course of the Leddon and *Highnam Court*, the seat of Sir B. W. Guise, erected from a design of Inigo Jones, and containing portraits of Cromwell and Algernon Sidney. We afterwards reach

NEWENT, an ancient market town, 112 miles from London, in the forest of Dean, and abounding with coal mines. It is said to have been formerly a borough, and had an alien priory founded in the Norman times, now occupied by the seat of the Hon. Mr. Foley. In the civil war of Charles I. it suffered considerably. The church is a large building, containing many old monuments, and in the register the record of the burial of a woman in 1602,

aged 112. *Population*, 1346. *Market-day*, Friday. *Fairs*, Wednesday before Easter, Wednesday before Whit Sunday; August 13, and Friday after September 18.

The traveller may pursue this road to *Ledbury*. when, passing parallel to a tunnel on the canal 2192 yards long, he arrives at *Dymock*, which in the reign of Henry III. was a market-town. Sir John Wynthour maintained a garrison here for Charles I. in the old moated mansion near the road. At *Whitehouse*, in the parish, John Kyrle, the Man of Ross, was born in 1637.

For *Ross* we pursue the former route to *Highnam*, when we proceed to *Churcham*. At *Nuts Hill* we turn off to the right, and proceed through *Longhope*, *Lee Bailey*, and *Weston*, to

ROSS, in Herefordshire, a town 120 miles from London, seated on an eminence at the confluence of the Rudhall Brook with the Wye. The market was granted to it by King Stephen, and it is a polling-place for the county. It was made a free borough by Henry III., and returned members to parliament in the time of Edward I., but resigned this right on petition. The town consists of two principal streets, intersecting each other; these are narrow and inconvenient, and the houses have an ancient appearance, but lately much improved. The Church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a spacious and handsome building with a lofty spire, founded in the twelfth century by Robert Betun, Bishop of Hereford. The east window is ornamented with painted glass, and in the interior is the tomb of Kyrle, the Man of Ross, adorned with the representation of Charity and Benevolence, by W. Marsh, and erected in 1776 in pursuance of a bequest of Lady Betty Duplin. There are also tombs of the Rudhale family, one of whom defended Hereford against Cromwell, and a bust of Mr. Brereton, by Theed.

In one corner of the church, near the pews, are two elm trees, springing from a tree on the outside, said to have been planted by the Man of Ross. In the churchyard is a small stone cross, to commemorate the devastation of the plague in 1637. There are places of worship for Independents, Baptists and Quakers; St. Mary's Free-school; Blue-coat Schools; National Schools, and an Infant School. There is a Market-House, a Dispensary, Almshouses, a Lying-in Charity, a Mechanics' Institute, and a Horticultural Society. Nails and patten-rings are the only remains of the iron manufacture formerly established here, and the trade is chiefly in wood and cider. The market is well supplied. The town is distinguished as the residence of John Kyrle, the Man of Ross, celebrated by Pope as a public benefactor, who lived in a house near the market-house, and laid out the Prospect-ground and the churchyard. He died in 1724. The bishops of Hereford formerly had a palace here. Ross may be considered the centre of the barley country. Boats are to be had here for excursions on the Wye. *Population*, 3078. *Inns*, the King's Head and the Swan. *Market-day*, Thursday. *Fairs*. Thursday after March 10, June 21, July 20, Thursday after Oct. 10, and Dec. 11.

In the neighbourhood is a castellated mansion with a fine collection of armour belonging to Meyrick, the antiquary. At *Goodrich*, on the Wye, are the ruins of the ancient castle built by the Talbots, soon after the Norman accession, and now the seat of the Earl of Ripon. It commands a beautiful view of the river Wye. At *Flansborough* the Talbot family also founded a priory of black canons in 1347.

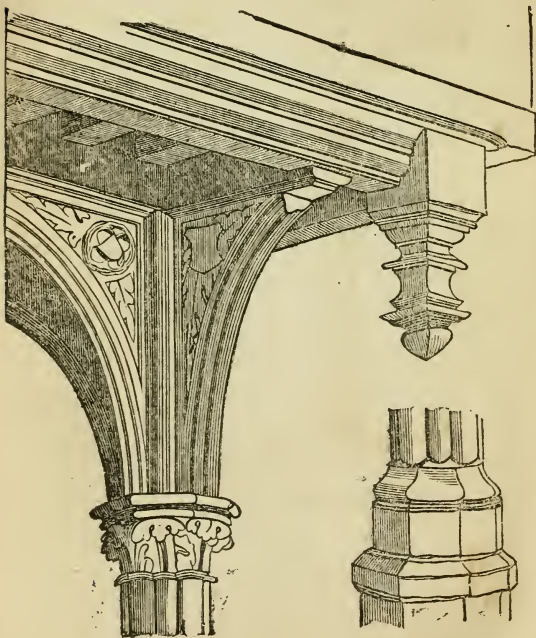
To *Hereford* there are three roads. By the first, leaving the previous road at *Lea*, crossing the *Rudhall Brook*, which turns several mills, and passing through *How Caple*, we leave, on the right, *Yatton*, which has two medicinal springs, formerly much

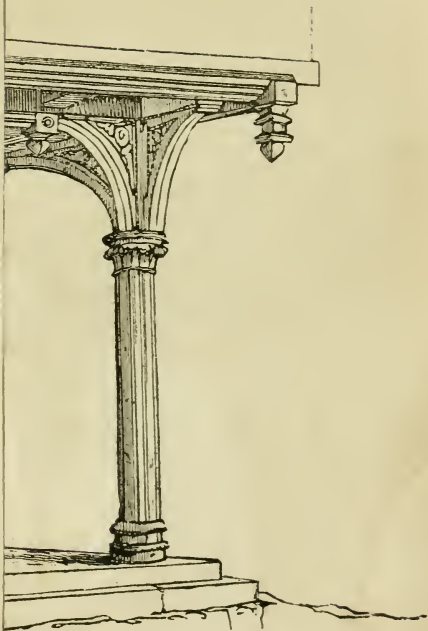
frequented, and, on the left, *Brockhampton*, which has a Roman camp, and arrive at *Fownhope*. Here are beautiful views of the Wye, and two ancient camps, one of which, on *Capler Hill*, called *Wolbury*, has a double trench. A little further is *Mordiford*, at the junction of the Lugg and the Frome with the Wye. On the road to the right is *Stoke Park*, with the elegant seat of C. J. Foley, Esq.; and *Donnington*, with *Ethelbert's Camp* and *Holm Lacey*, an ancient seat of the Scudamore family, with rich carving by Grinling Gibbons, and in which Pope wrote the "Man of Ross." Here is also an immense pear-tree. Pursuing our course to the left, along the Wye, through *Hampton Bishop*, we arrive at

HEREFORD, an ancient city, the capital of the county, 135 miles from London, possessing a separate jurisdiction. It stands on low ground on the south side of the Wye. It is supposed to have been the Roman station *Ariconium*, and was long the capital of Mercia. Here Offa assassinated Ethelbert, King of the East Angles in 749, and in expiation erected the cathedral. In 1055, the city was burnt by the Welsh, but was fortified by William the Norman. Stephen took the castle from the Empress Maude, and it was the scene of frequent hostilities in the wars between the barons and Henry III., and in the contests of the houses of York and Lancaster. It sustained two memorable sieges in 1643 and 1645, holding out for King Charles. The city has sent two members to parliament since the time of Edward I., and is the seat of the assizes, quarter sessions, and county court and polling-place for members for the county. The walls and gates have long since been destroyed, and the ward of the castle converted into an admired public walk. The Shire Hall, erected by Smirke, has a portico of the Doric order, and con-

tains also a music hall, in which are portraits of George III. and the late Duke of Norfolk. The County Jail is a small building with a Tuscan portico. The Palace of the bishop is mean in the exterior, but contains some fine apartments. The Town-hall is a curious building of wood, and there is a Guildhall.

The following cuts represent a pendant and bracket of this beautiful work.







Hereford Town-Hall (Market-House).—(p. 133.)

The bishopric was founded in 680. The Cathedral is a cross formed building, of which the north porch is much admired. The great west tower having fallen in 1786, it was rebuilt in a very inadequate manner by James Wyatt, at an expense of 20,000*l*. Among the tombs are those of Bishop Cantelupe, who died in 1287, and was canonised, and Phillips the poet. There are three other churches, a handsome one for Catholics, and places of worship for Independents, Quakers, and Methodists. The College School is richly endowed, and is situated in the College, which is a fine building, and contains a library, with the books chained to the shelves, and many manuscripts, including Wickliffe's Bible, and a curious ancient map. There are charity schools; Coningsby's Hospital, St. Giles's, Trinity, Lazarus's, and others; a handsome Infirmary, and a Lunatic Asylum. The small but neat Theatre was the nursery of a Clive, a Siddons, and a Kemble. There is a curious old bridge of six arches over the Wye. A triennial meeting of the choirs of Hereford, Worcester, and Gloucester is held here. The manufactures are gloves, flannels, and hats. Hereford was the birthplace of John Breton, bishop of this see, the supposed author of a treatise on the laws of England, in the time of Henry III.; of Miles Smith, Bishop of Gloucester, one of the translators of the Bible; of Nell Gwynne, who was born in Pipe Lane; and of Garrick, who was born in the Angel Inn, Widemarsh Street. The city gives the title of viscount to the family of Devereux. *Population*, 10,280. *Inns*, City Arms, Black Swan, Green Dragon, Mitre, Greyhound, and New Inn. *Market-days*, Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday. *Fairs*, Tuesday, for corn; February 2, Wednesday in Easter week, May 19, July 1, October 20, and first Wednesday and Thursday in December.

A second road to *Hereford* is to proceed from

Ross by the left bank of the *Wye* to *Sellech*: we then proceed to *Deerchurch* and approaching *Hereford*, we have on our right *Dineder*, with a camp.

Another road also from *Ross* is by *Peterston*, *Pen-gathley Park*, *Harewood Park* and *Inn*, and *Birch* to the *Cross in Hand Gate*, on the *Monmouth* road. From *Aconbury Hill* we have now a fine view of the *Golden Vale*. We next proceed through *Callow* to *Hereford*,

For *Mitcheldean* we pursue the *Ross* road as far as *Nat's Hill*, and we shortly arrive at

MITCHELDEAN, a small market-town in *Herefordshire*, 116 miles from *London*, irregularly built, and consisting principally of three small streets. It is a polling-place for the west division of the county. The church is nearly of a quadrangular form, having a tower adjoining terminated by a well-proportioned octagonal spire. From the church to a hill about half a mile from the town, there is a subterranean passage, respecting which there are many legendary tales. The principal manufacture is leather. *Population*, 601. *Inn*, the *George*. *Market-day*, *Monday*. *Fairs*, *Easter Monday*, and *October 10*.

Proceeding on the right of *Beaconhall*, through the forest of *Dean*, we have on the right *English Bicknor*, on the *Wye*, where there are fine orchards and meadows, and several mines of iron and coal. The church stands within the fosse of an ancient fortification.

COLFORD is a market-town 125 miles from *London*, and is a polling-place for the county. In the neighbourhood are several iron forges. *Population*, 2193. *Inn*, the *Angel*. *Market-day*, *Friday*. *Fairs*, *June 20*; *Friday before July 20*; and *November 24*.

Newland, in the neighbourhood, has a large and

fine church, a grammar school, national school, alms house, and manufactory of tin plates.

For *Newnham* and *Lydney* we pursue the right bank of the Severn, and pass through *Minsterworth* and the cider country. We next come to *Westbury*, where there is a church and a Wesleyan chapel. On the right is *Fluxley*, where there was formerly a Cistercian abbey. Keeping to the left we arrive at

NEWNHAM, a market-town, 112 miles from London, seated on an eminence near the Severn, which is here nearly a mile wide. It consists principally of one long street, but the houses are singularly disposed, for although they front each other, the perspective side of each is on the reverse. About the time of the Norman accession it is supposed to have been fortified, but no traces of its castle are to be found. It was the place appointed for the meeting of Henry II. and Earl Strongbow, on the return of the latter from his Irish conquests. It was garrisoned for Charles I., by Sir John Wynford, who, however, was driven out by Colonel Massie, and his men killed in the church.

King John gave the town a charter, and a sword of state, which is of polished steel and highly ornamented. It was one of the five boroughs returned to the crown on the 9th of Edward I., but does not appear to have exercised the franchise. It is now a polling-place for the west division of the county.

The church, dedicated to St. Peter, stands on a commanding cliff near the river; and the arch of the chancel, decorated with billet mouldings, was removed from another structure. A verdigris manufactory, and ship-building are the chief employment of the inhabitants. *Population*, 1074. *Inn*, the Bear. *Market-day*, Friday. *Fairs*, June 11, and October 18.

A mile to the left is *Little Dean*, with a fine

church and some good painted glass, the penitentiary for the forest division of the county, manufactures, and numerous coal and iron mines.

Lidney is five miles off from *Newnham*, and the road to it passes on the left *Awre*, where there is a wollen manufactory.

LIDNEY is an ancient place, 127 miles from London, near the Severn. It appears to have been the *Statio Trajectus* of the Romans, for here are large traces of a hypocaust, or bath and entrenchments, and many coins of Galba, Hadrian, and Antoninus have been found here. In the middle ages it was a place of some importance, but its market has long since been discontinued. The church is a large edifice, with a spire at the west end, and a small chancel on the north side of the principal one. The communication called the Severn and Wye Railway and Canal passes through here, and carries the produce of the forest of Dean. *Population*, 1534. *Market-day*, Wednesday. *Fairs*, May 4, and November 8.

Lidney Park is the seat of Mr. Bathurst, and is on the site of a mansion called *Whitecross*, erected by Sir W. Winter, one of the officers who defeated the Spanish Armada. His descendant, Sir John Winter, fortified his house for Charles I., and after a gallant defence, on the decline of the Carlist affairs, he removed everything valuable from his little fortress, and burned it to the ground.

Taking our station on the Cheltenham railway, we leave the Gloucester station, and passing near numerous villages, we approach *Badgworth*, where there is a mineral spring resembling those of Cheltenham and Gloucester; on the right is *Leckhampton*, 2 miles from Cheltenham, in the church of which are some curious monuments, particularly the effigies of a knight cross-legged, and his lady. The manor house is an ancient structure, supposed

to have been built in the time of Henry VII. We now reach

Cheltenham Station.

From London 119 miles.

From Swindon 34 miles.

	<i>Miles.</i>
To Tewksbury	10
To Pershore	20
To Upton	16
To Ledbury	22



	<i>Miles</i>
To Stroud	14
To Cirencester	16
To Northleach	14
To Stour	18
To Winchcomb	6
To Evesham	13

From Bristol 84½ miles.

From Bath 73½ miles.

CHELTENHAM is a borough and market-town, 94 miles from London, situated on the river Chilt or Chelt, a confluent of the Severn. It is about a mile in length, and its situation particularly agreeable, extending along a fertile vale, open to the south and west, but sheltered to the north-east by the immense amphitheatre of the Cotswold Hills. In 803 a monastery was founded here, but Cheltenham owes its present greatness to the discovery of the Spa, in the year 1716. It is a borough, sending one member to Parliament under the Reform Bill, is a polling-place for the county, and the seat of the petty sessions. By a peculiar custom of the manor, although lands descend as by common law, yet the eldest female inherits solely. The Old Church of St. Mary is a large and elegant building, of rather irregular form, principally of the architecture of the middle ages, with a curious font, and an ancient stone cross. There are besides the church of the Holy Trinity, and a handsome new church. There is a Catholic Church and several places of worship for dissenters. The Spa, discovered by accident in 1716, rises about six feet below the surface, at a spot about three furlongs from the town. It is a neutral purgative chalybeate, and contains in a pint 73 grains

of saline matter, 2·5 of carbonic acid, 0·5 carbonate of soda, 22·7 sulphate of soda, 6 sulphate of magnesia, 2·5 sulphate of lime, 41·3 muriate of soda, 0·8 oxide of iron. In 1788, at a depth of 50 feet, another spring was discovered, which resembles the Harrowgate waters, and contains more sulphurous gas than the others. The Well Walk is an elegant shaded promenade about 200 yards in length. The Spa, or Long Room, was built in 1775. The Montpellier pump is a handsome building, with a statue of Hygeia. The Pittville Spa is a new establishment on the Winchcomb road. The Montpellier Walks and Rides command fine views of the adjacent country. The Baths are commodiously fitted up. The Theatre is a neat building in Cambray mead. The Assembly Rooms are in the main street, and are very spacious and handsome. There is a Free School endowed by Queen Elizabeth, and other schools; an Almshouse, a Repository, &c. The Dispensary has a casualty Hospital attached to it. There are several other mineral springs, circulating libraries, boarding-houses, billiard-rooms, &c. The Market House is well supplied. The season commences in May, and ends in November, and the waters are taken early in the morning. At *Frog Mill Inn*, on the North Leach road, is a fine view of the neighbouring country. *Population*, 22,942. *Inns*, the George, Plough, Fleece, Royal Hotel, Sheldon's, Old Swan, Lamb, King's Head, and Crown. *Market-day*, Thursday. *Fairs*, 2nd Thursday in April, Holy Thursday, August 5, 2nd Thursday in September, December 7 and 18.

To go to *Winchcomb*, we proceed to *Prestbury* which was formerly a town of some importance, having a grant of a market and fair from Henry III. In the reign of Henry VII. it was destroyed by fire, but has lost its rank by becoming an appendage to Cheltenham. The church is an ancient edifice with

a square tower, and there is an almshouse, a good inn, and the Grotto Tea Gardens. On *Cleeve Hill* the Cheltenham races are run. On the hills are many vestiges of ancient military transactions. We next pass *Southam House*, the seat of Mr. De la Rose, said to have been built in the time of Henry VIII., and regarded as the best specimen of the architecture of that day. It contains a curious chimney-piece, painted glass, and some portraits.

WINCHCOMBE is a market-town 99 miles from London, in a beautiful vale at the base of the Cotswold Hills, by which it is nearly surrounded, having the little river Isenbourne flowing near it on the south and east. The town consists of three principal streets, extending in a line from east to west, with others branching from them: the houses are in general low, and of stone. In 787 King Offa founded a nunnery here, and in 798 King Kenwulph founded a mitred abbey of Benedictines, and he is said to have had a palace here. Canute the Great divested it of many of its privileges, among which was that of being a county in itself. In the reign of Edward the Confessor it was made a borough. In 1583 tobacco was introduced here, and this place continued famous for its cultivation down to the time of Charles I. The church is a fine specimen of the later pointed style, and consists of a large nave, aisles, and chancel, with a lofty square embattled tower, an ancient carved oak screen, and many monuments. Here are meeting-houses for Baptists and Wesleyans. There is a free grammar school, and endowed almshouses. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in the manufacture of paper, silk, cotton stockings, pins, and in tanning. No remains of the abbey exist, nor of a castle, which stood near the church on a spot called Ivy Castle. Wincomb gave birth in 1614 to Dr. Christopher Marcet, an eminent naturalist and philosopher. *Population,*

2514. *Market-day*, Saturday. *Fairs*, last Saturday in March, May 6, and July 28.

At *Sudely*, a mile off, are the ruins of *Sudely Castle*, the seat of the Botelers, erected in the reign of Henry VI. It was garrisoned for Charles I., but being taken by the parliamentarians was dismantled. The chapel is particularly fine, and in it are interred Queen Catherine Parr, and several of the Brydges family. At *Hayles* was formerly a Cistercian abbey, founded by Richard, King of the Romans.

For *Eversham* we proceed to *Bishop's Cleeve*, where there is an old church. At *Beckford*, farther on, is another ancient church. On the right, at *Alderston*, is a Saxon encampment. The next place is *Hinton on the Green*, 3 miles beyond which is

EVESHAM, a borough and market-town, in Worcestershire, 99 miles from London, having separate jurisdiction. It is situated on a gentle acclivity, rising from the river Severn, over which there is a handsome stone bridge, and near it a convenient harbour. The town was celebrated for its mitred abbey, founded in the eighth century by Egwin, Bishop of Worcester, and also for a castle which stood near the bridge, but was demolished previously to 1157. On the 6th of August, 1265, a battle was fought here between the forces of Henry III. and those of Simon Montfort and the barons, who were defeated. The town is a borough by prescription, and in the 23rd of Edward I. sent two members to parliament, which privilege was resumed in the reign of James I., and confirmed by the Reform Bill. There are two ancient parish churches, one of which has a beautiful window, besides that of Bengeworth, which was united to the town at the request of Henry Prince of Wales. Of the Abbey nothing remains but a large pointed arch and a noble square tower used as a belfry. There is a free grammar school, a blue-coat school, charity schools, and an

almshouse. There is also a town-hall, and meeting-house for Dissenters. The fertile vale in the neighbourhood takes its name from the town, and is laid out in market-gardens. The principal manufacture is stocking weaving. *Population*, 3991. *Inn*, the Crown. *Market-day*, Monday. *Fairs*, Candlemas-day, February 2, Monday after Easter week, Whit Monday, and September 21.

At *Offenham* King Offa resided, and there is a monumental stone.

The Tewkesbury road proceeds through *Uckington*, and leaving on the right *Deerhurst*, where are the remains of a priory, founded in 715, we arrive at

TEWKESBURY, a borough, 103 miles from London, having a separate jurisdiction. In 715 a monastery was founded here by *Odo* and *Dodo*, Dukes of Mercia. In 1471 the last decisive battle between the Yorkists and the Lancasterians was fought here at a place called Bloody or Gaston's Field. After the defeat of the Lancasterians, the Duke of Somerset was dragged round the church and beheaded. In 1644 the town was captured by the parliamentarians and the Carlisle driven out. Tewkesbury is a borough by prescription, and has returned two members since the 7th of James I., and it is a polling-place for the county, and the seat of the petty sessions. The town is pleasantly seated in the luxuriant vale of Gloucester, near the confluence of the Avon with the Severn. Besides an ancient bridge of several arches over the Avon, and other bridges, there is one of cast-iron of one arch of 172 feet span, over the Severn, constructed by Telford. The town is handsome and well built, paved and lighted, and consists of three principal streets. The Town-Hall is a handsome building; and there is a Doric Market-House, a Jail, and a House of Industry. The church, formerly the collegiate church of the

monastery, is a splendid cathedral structure in the Norman style, with a noble and richly ornamented tower. Among the many tombs is that of Prince Edward, son of Henry VI., who was killed here. There are meeting-houses for Independents, Baptists, Quakers, and Wesleyans; a Free Grammar-School, Blue Coat School, National School, British School, and numerous Sunday Schools: a Dispensary, Lying-in charity, and Almshouses. The Theatre is a small building, opened by the Cheltenham Company. The Subscription Library and Newsrooms have above 1000 volumes. In a meadow called the Vineyard behind the church is a remarkable echo. Races are held yearly on the Severn Hams. The Mythe is a handsome promenade. On the south side of the town is a tumulus, from which the descent to the Severn is precipitous and abrupt, and which, from a visit of George III., in 1788, is called Royal Hill. The principal manufactures are framework-knitting, nails and lace; and there is an extensive trade in malt, leather, and in the carrying on the rivers. This town gave birth to Alan of Tewkesbury, the biographer of Thomas à Becket; and to Estcourt, the dramatist, cotemporary of Steele and Addison. *Population*, 5780. *Inns*, Anchor, Cross Keys, Hop-pole, and Swan. *Market-days*, Wednesday and Saturday. *Fairs*, second Monday in March, first Wednesday in April O. S., May 14, June 22, September 4, October 10, Wednesday before and after old Michaelmas-day, and first Wednesday in December, O. S.

At *Walton Cardiff*, about a mile distant, are mineral springs like those of Cheltenham.

From *Tewkesbury* the traveller may enter Worcestershire and proceed towards *Pershore*. *Bredon* is the first place arrived at, to the right of which is *Bredon Hill*, dividing the vale of Evesham from the Cotswold district. Its perpendicular height rises to

800 feet, and it is interspersed with farms and plantations almost to the summit, where there is a tower commanding fine prospects. It abounds with many curious plants. About the beginning of last century a hillock on the side, containing an acre, slipped nearly 100 yards down with its trees and cattle, and in the present century a chasm opened in the solid rock 200 yards long and 15 feet wide. At *Overbury* there are some freestone quarries abounding in stalactites and incrustations, as also some petrifying springs. We then proceed to *Bekingham*, to the left of which lies *Strensham*, with a church containing some handsome monuments to the Russells, a school, and nine almshouses. This place is famous for having given birth to Samuel Butler, the author of *Hudibras*, and for the siege it sustained against the parliamentary army. We next cross the Avon at *Berlingham* and arrive at

PERSHORE, a town 106 miles from London, on the west bank of the navigable Avon. It is said to derive its name from the great number of pear-trees in its neighbourhood. It formerly sent members to parliament, is a polling-place for the county, and the seat of the petty sessions. The town is handsome, well built, and paved, and contains two churches. St. Andrew's is a small structure, with a square tower containing six bells. Holy Cross has a lofty square tower with eight bells, and in the building are several ancient monuments. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in the stocking manufactory. Here was formerly an extensive abbey of Benedictines, of which many fine remains still exist. *Population*, 2536. *Inn*, The Angel. *Market-day*, Tuesday. *Fairs*, Easter Tuesday, June 26, and last Tuesday in October.

The scenery of the neighbourhood is very pic-

turesque, particularly at *Aylesborough*, a mile north of the town.

For *Upton* we leave *Tewkesbury*, cross the Severn and proceed to *Bushley*, where there is an elegant epitaph by Burke on William Dowdeswell, the Speaker of the House of Commons. Passing through *Longdon* we then arrive at

UPTON, a market-town 111 miles from London on the right bank of the Severn, which is here crossed by a bridge of six arches, and is navigable for vessels of 100 tons. Here is a harbour for barges and a wharf. The town suffered much during the civil wars in an unsuccessful attempt to resist the parliamentary forces. A handsome market-house and assembly-rooms have recently been erected. The petty sessions are holden here, and it is a polling-place for the county. The church, having suffered in the civil wars, was pulled down in 1756, and the present handsome building erected. The Baptists have a place of worship, and there is a boys' school, girls' school, and two national schools. The chief trade is in shipping cider. The town gave birth to Dr. John Dee, the celebrated astrologer in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. *Population*, 2343. *Inn*, the Unicorn. *Market-day*, Thursday. *Fairs*, first Thursday after Mid Lent, Whit Thursday, July 10, and Thursday before October 2.

At *Croome D'Abitot* is the splendid seat of the Earl of Coventry, purchased in 1563 from Urso D'Abitot, Earl of Winchester. The grounds were laid out by Brown, to whom a monument has been erected; the green-houses are fine, and the mansion contains some excellent pictures and tapestry. Six miles distant is *Great Malvern*, and *Malvern Wells*, seated among the *Malvern Hills*. The church was endowed by Edward the Confessor, and is a splendid specimen of the florid Gothic, by

Sir Reginald Bray, builder of Henry Seventh's Chapel. At St. Anne's well is a pump-room. *Population*, 2140. *Inns*, the Crown Hotel, and Folly Arms.

SWINDON STATION RESUMED.

The traveller proceeds from Swindon through *Liddington*, crossing the Roman road called the *Ridgeway*, and passing on his right a camp called *Liddington Castle*.

ALDBOURN is a parish and town, 71 miles from London, seated on a small stream running into the Kennet. It formerly possessed considerable trade, in which it has latterly been superseded by Hungerford. *Population*, 1418. *Market-day*, Tuesday.

At *Membury* is an ancient camp.

The road from *Swindon* is at first winding, but it afterwards falls into the Roman road, and crosses the *Ridgeway*, passing through Chiselden. On the left is *Liddington Castle Camp*. The next place is *Great Okeburn* or *Ogburn*, where was formerly an exceedingly rich alien priory of Benedictines. Some distance to the right, on the hills, is *Barbury Camp*, a very large British encampment, nearly circular, and measuring 2,000 feet in diameter, surrounded by a double ditch and rampart, and on all sides excellently calculated for defence as well as for observation. It is recorded to have been the scene of a most sanguinary action, between the West Saxons and the Britons, in the year 556.

MARLBOROUGH is a borough and market-town seated on the Kennet, 74 miles from London, having separate jurisdiction. In the neighbourhood the Roman station of *Cunetio* seems to have existed. Marlborough is mentioned in *Domesday-book*; and in the Norman time became of some importance, when a castle was erected. This fortress, in the reign of Richard Lion-heart, was seized by his brother John;

and in the 52nd Henry III. a parliament was held here, which passed the Statutes of Marlborough. The town is a borough by prescription, but was incorporated about 1204, by King John, and has returned two members to parliament, with some intermission, since the 24th Edward I. The town is a great thoroughfare, being situated on the principal road from Bath to London: the buildings are irregular, and some of them with carved wood gables of great antiquity. Part of one side of the principal street is furnished with a colonnade, and serves as a promenade. The Town-Hall, or Court-House is over the market-place in the High Street. The Prison, Town Jail, and Bridewell is a commodious building, erected in 1787. The town consists of two parishes; St. Mary's is an ancient building, with a tower of freestone, the doorway of which is ornamented with Norman zigzag mouldings. St. Peter and St. Paul is a handsome edifice, with a lofty square tower, and the roof supported by light pillars. The Independents, Wesleyans, and Calvinistic Methodists have also places of worship. The Free Grammar-School has an endowment of 600*l.* a-year, and there is a national school. The Castle Inn was once the residence of the great Duke of Marlborough, and was built as a mansion in the reign of George II. by the Earl of Hertford. Near it are some traces of the Norman castle, consisting principally of the mound. A private house is supposed to have formed part of the conventual buildings of the canons of Sempringham. There were also two hospitals, and a convent of Carmelite friars. Matting, rope and sack-making are the principal employments of the inhabitants, who carry on a considerable trade in corn and cheese by the Kennet and Avon Canal. This town gave birth, in 1677, to John Hughes, author of the 'Siege of Damascus,' and a writer in the 'Spectator'; Dr. Sacheverel, a notorious church partisan; Michael Dodson, an eminent law writer; and Walter Harte,

tutor to the son of the Earl of Chesterfield. It also gives the title of duke to the illustrious family of the Churchills. *Population*, 3426. *Inns*, the Castle, Marlborough Arms, Angel, Crown and Anchor, and Castle and Ball. *Market-day*, Saturday. *Fairs*, July 10, August 1, and November 23.

At *Ramsbury* on the Hungerford road, is the seat of Sir Francis Burdett, and a handsome church, formerly the cathedral of the diocese. *Preshute*, a mile from Marlborough, has an ancient church, and a font cut out of one block of black stone. Through *Savernake Forest* lies the road to *Tottenham Park*, the seat of the Marquis of Aylesbury. The forest is the only one in the kingdom belonging to a subject. The house is a handsome building, containing many fine portraits. Near *Hewish* is *Mertonsell Hill Camp*.

The road from *Swindon* to *Devizes* is one rich in antiquities. Passing through *Wroughton*, on the left, we have *Barbury Camp*, before described. At *Winterbourne Bassett* is a double circle of rude stones; a barrow surrounded with large stones, and other druidical remains. At *Avebury*, or *Abury*, there is the celebrated druidical structure supposed to have surpassed Stonehenge. According to Stukely it consisted of 650 stones, independently of a huge cromlech about a mile to the north, and was so extensive as to have included the whole of the present village within its circuit. It was surrounded by a broad ditch and lofty vallum without the ditch, and inside a circle of 1400 feet diameter, formed of 100 upright stones, from 15 to 17 feet high, and about 40 feet in circumference, placed at a distance of 27 yards one from another. Within this circle were two others, each consisting of two double concentric arches, composed of the same number of stones, and exhibiting a similar arrangement. There were two entrances to the grand circle, consisting

of double rows of 100 upright stones each, placed at equal distances, and extending a mile in length, one of which was terminated by another double concentric circle of smaller dimensions, and the other by a larger stone than the rest. Of this vast structure very little now remains. The church of Abury is of high antiquity, but much mutilated by barbarous repairs. The neighbourhood abounds with tumuli, cromlechs, and barrows. *Silbury Hill* is a Roman tumulus, 1680 feet in circumference, and 170 feet high, forming a striking contrast to the undulating chalk hills by which it is surrounded. To the left on the hill is a curious cromlech, called the *Devil's Den*. We now reach *Beckhampton Inn*, and to the left we have *Kennet*, supposed by some to have been the Roman station *Cunetio*, but now best known by its celebrated ales. On the right is *Oldbury Camp*, an ancient fortification, seated on the summit of a hill, on the side of which the figure of a horse, cut through the turf into the chalk rock, is seen for miles. A little farther on our route on the left is an ancient earthwork, and at *Shepherd's Shore*, *Wansdyke*, crossing the road, we now arrive at *Bishop's Canning*, which has a church in the style of Salisbury Cathedral; and on the right is *Heddington*, supposed, from the many antiquities found there, to have been a Roman station.

DEVIZES is a large and handsome borough and market-town, having separate jurisdiction, and 89 miles from London. It is situated on an eminence in Salisbury Plain, and is a place of great antiquity. Although it cannot be identified as a Roman station, many remarkable remains have been found there. A castle was built by the turbulent prelate, Richard of Sarum, which was taken by Stephen. The Empress Maud granted a charter to the town, and since the 4th of Edward III. it has returned two members to parliament. At *Round-*

way Hill the Carlist forces, under Sir Ralph Hopton, defeated the parliamentary army in 1643. The quarter-sessions for the county are held here and the summer assizes, and it is the county court and polling-place for the north division of the shire. The town consists of several streets, diverging from a spacious market-place, well paved, and lighted with gas; and being a great thoroughfare, as one of the roads from Bath to London, has many good inns and shops. The Court-House is a building erected by Wyatt: the Town-Hall is a handsome building: there is also a new Jail, and a Market-Cross, erected by B. Wyatt. The Church of St. John is a very interesting relic of the Norman and Saxon styles. St. Mary's church has, at the east end, an ancient statue of the Virgin. The chapel of ease is a neat building; there are various Dissenting meeting-houses. There is a Free Grammar-School, and a Union workhouse. In the market-place is a monument to record what is supposed to have been a miracle, of a woman who died suddenly, having imprecated the Divine vengeance if she had not paid for some corn, although the money was afterwards found in her hand. The chief manufactures are silk-throwing, making fine woollen, and tobacco and snuff; here are also some noted breweries for making Devizes ale. The Kennet and Avon canal passes in the neighbourhood, and it is raised to the town by means of twenty-nine locks, within the space of three-quarters of a mile. The Thursday's market was formerly a great mart for wool, but now is principally for the supply of corn, horses, and cattle. The fairs are inconsiderable, except the Devizes Green Fairs, where are sold large quantities of hops, cheese, cattle, sheep, &c. Sir Thomas Lawrence passed some years of early life in this town, where his relatives kept one of the principal inns. At *Sloperton* is the seat of the great

poet, Thomas Moore. *New Park*, half a mile distant, is the seat of T. B. Estcourt, Esq. *Population*, 4562. *Inns*, the Black Bear, Castle, and Crown. *Market-day*, Thursday. *Fairs*, February 14, Holy Thursday, April 20, and October 2 and 20.

Taking our station on the railway, we proceed, having the Wilts Canal accompanying us on the left. On our right is *Lydiard Park*, and five miles on our road is

WOOTTON BASSETT, an ancient borough and market-town, 90 miles from London. In Domesday Book it is called Wodeton. From the 25th of Henry VI. it sent two members to parliament, until the Reform Bill, when it was totally disfranchised. The town consists principally of one street, half a mile in length, and is pleasantly seated on an eminence, commanding a fine prospect over the neighbouring fertile country. The church is an ancient structure; and there is an Independent chapel, a free school, a girl's charity school, and a Sunday school. An ancient hospital formerly existed here. The old manor-house is now converted into a farmhouse. There is a town-hall, market-house, and shambles. The inhabitants formerly carried on a considerable trade in broad-cloths, but now there is no staple manufacture. *Population*, 1896. *Inns*, the Royal Oak, King's Head, and Angel. *Market-day*, Tuesday. *Fairs*, Monday next after the feasts of Pentecost and St. Bartholomew.

We are now upon the *Wootton Bassett* inclined plane, 1 mile 30 chains long, and having a descent of one in 106, or 50 feet per mile.

On the left also are *Tockenham* and *Lyneham*, and on the right *Brinkworth*, *Daunsey*, *Christian Malford*, and *Sutton Benger*. On the left we have *Foxham*, *Kellaways*, *Titherton Lucas*, and *Bremhill*, which latter is the parsonage of the Rev. W. L. Bowles, a poet. On the right is *Draycot Cerne*

Park and Stanton St. Quintin, the church of which is an ancient building, formerly collegiate, containing a font and three round arches, which are curious specimens of early Norman. Slate, lime, and a hard blue stone abound in the neighbourhood. Passing *Langley Burrell*, we arrive at

Chippenham Station.

From London 93 miles.

From Bath 13½ miles.

	Miles.		Miles.
To Calne	6	To Malmesbury	10
To Devizes	10	To Wootton Bassett ..	15
To Melksham	7	To Tetbury	16
To Corsham	4		



From Bristol 24½ miles.

From Exeter 99½ miles.

CHIPPENHAM is a borough and market-town, 93 miles from London, on the river Avon and the great Bath road. It is a borough by prescription, incorporated by Queen Mary I., and has returned two members to parliament since the time of Edward I. It is the seat of the petty sessions. The town consists of one well-paved street, lighted with gas, more than half a mile in length, near the centre of which is the handsome town-hall, erected by Joseph Neeld, Esq., M. P. The church is a large ancient building, consisting of a nave, south aisle, chancel, and chapel, with a tower and spire at the west end. There are several chapels for Dissenters; a charity school, and divers charitable institutions. Over the Avon is a handsome free-stone bridge of 21 arches, with balustrades. In the neighbourhood are two chalybeate springs, formerly much frequented. The market is well supplied with provisions, and the manufactures consist of fine broad-cloths and kerseymeres. Spiers' silk manufactory is well deserving of notice. Chippenham was the birth-place, in 1638, of Dr. John Scott, an eminent

divine. *Population*, 4333. *Inns*, Angel, White Hart, Rose and Crown, George, and King's Head. *Market-day*, Saturday. *Fairs*, May 17, June 22, October 29, and December 11.

In *Hamish* churchyard is a monument to David Ricardo by Pitts, executed at a cost of 1200*l*.

The first place on the road to Malmsbury is *Mar-donhuish*. On the left is *Kington St. Michael*, the church of which contains many ancient monuments; and there are the ruins of a priory. Beyond it is *Leigh de la Mere*, where Alfred the Great encamped the night before he defeated the Danes in the battle of Edinton. At the cross road, *Stanton St. Quintin*, before described, stands on the left.

MALMSBURY is a borough and market-town, 96 miles from London, on a high hill near the river Avon, over which it had formerly six bridges. It was also surrounded by a wall, parts of which are still visible. The town receives its name from Maildolph, a Scotch monk, who formed a stately abbey here in the seventh century, which was endowed by Athelstan, Edgar, Edward the Confessor, and others. In 916 the town was incorporated by Edward the Elder. Here was a castle, founded by the celebrated Roger, Bishop of Sarum, but of which no relic now remains. The town consists of three streets, called High Street, Silver Street, and Oxford Street, and near the centre is a beautiful market cross of the time of Henry VII. The borough sent two members to parliament from the 23d Edward I. to the Reform Bill, but now has only one: it is a polling-place for the county. Of its numerous churches, one only now remains, that of St. Mary. There are meeting-houses for Presbyterians, Anabaptists, and Moravians; two free-schools, a Sunday-school, and two almshouses, in one of which latter is a curious ancient arch. Of the abbey, which covered forty-five acres, but little now remains, except the abbot's

house. The trade consists principally of the manufacture of cloth, leather, gloves, parchment, and glue. Malmsbury gave birth to William of Malmsbury, the historian, and Thomas Hobbes, of Malmsbury, the philosopher. The family of Harris take their title from this town. *Population*, 2293. *Inn*, the White Lion. *Market-day*, Saturday. *Fairs*, March 28, April 28, June 5, and last Tuesday in every month.

At *Cam's Hill*, a mile distant, are two earthen enclosures, one of which is perfectly square, each side measuring about 120 feet; the other is of an oblong figure, about the same length, and nearly 100 feet in breadth; and in an adjoining field is another enclosure, of a circular form, which is supposed to have been the site of a Saxon fortress. At *Charlton Park*, one mile distant, is the seat of the Earl of Suffolk, an ancient building, containing many fine portraits by Lely and Vandyke. About 3 miles distant is the Fosseway, a Roman road running from Cirencester to Bath. Here there is an elevated tract of ground called the *Foss Knoll*, which is said to have been the site of the Roman station Mutuantonis, and, from the ruins of gates, walls, &c., found here, is supposed to have been a city of importance. Beyond this is *Sherston*, also occupied by the Romans. The church is ancient. The remains of an encampment in the neighbourhood are supposed to have been constructed by the troops of Edmund Ironside, who here engaged the Danes under Canute the Great, a short time after the battle of Penham in Dorsetshire.

CALNE is a borough and market-town, 87 miles from London, on the river Marlan. It was a royal vill of the Saxons, and had a castle, of which no relics exist. In 977 the celebrated Synod was held here, to settle the disputes between the secular clergy and the monks on the subject of celibacy, at

which the beams gave way, and precipitated the clergy into the floor beneath, leaving St. Dunstan and the monks unharmed; which he treated as a judgment on the clergy, and carried his point. In the reign of Henry III., a priory of black canons was founded here. It is an ancient borough by prescription, and returned two members to parliament from the 23d Edward I., to the Reform Bill, when the number was reduced to one. The town is handsome and well built, and has a neat town-hall. The church is an ancient building, with a beautiful carved roof. There are three meeting-houses for dissenters, and a free-school recently rebuilt. The chief manufactures are broad cloths, kerseymeres, and serges; and there are several fulling and corn mills on the river. The trade has been much increased by the branch from the Wilts and Berks Canal. The neighbourhood has many curious fossils. *Population*, 4876. *Inns*, the Lansdowne Arms, and the White Hart. *Market-day*, Tuesday. *Fairs*, March 6 and July 22.

Two miles distant is *Bowood*, the noble seat of the Marquis of Lansdowne, remarkable for the elegance of its architecture, and its beautiful grounds, adorned with an extensive lake, numerous cascades, and a handsome mausoleum. *Compton House*, the seat of Walter Heneage, Esq., is also two miles distant. At *Branham* is the ancient seat of the Bayntun family, and a church containing many of their monuments. In 1767 a Roman bath was discovered there. Webber, Bishop of Limerick in the seventeenth century, and translator of Terence, was a native of that parish.

MELKSHAM is a market-town, 96 miles from London, situated on the acclivity of an eminence rising from the Avon. It was formerly of much greater importance, and now consists principally of one long street, of which the houses are irregularly but well

built of freestone. It is a polling-place for the county. The church is an ancient and spacious building, with a tower in the centre, and two transepts or chapels on the south side; and the whole surmounted by pinnacles and battlements, and containing several ancient monuments. Here are meeting-houses for Baptists, Independents, and Quakers. The trade consists principally of the manufacture of broad cloths. *Population*, 5866. *Inns*, the King's Arms, and the George. *Market-day*, Thursday. *Fair*, July 27.

MELKSHAM SPA consists of the mineral springs, about a mile from the town, one of which is a strong chalybeate, and the other a saline aperient, said to be equally efficacious as the Cheltenham in bilious and scorbutic affections. Some well-built houses have been erected there, in the midst of which is the Spa-house.

On starting from *Chippenham Station*, we have on our right *Biddestone*, where there is the tomb of Edward Smith, the author of *Phædra* and *Hippolytus*, and the translator of *Longinus*. On our left are the ruins of *Lacock Abbey*. On our right we have *Corsham House*, the seat of Paul Methuen, Esq., who, with great liberality, allows his splendid collection of pictures to be visited by the public on Tuesdays and Fridays.

CORSHAM was formerly a market-town, and in the reign of Ethelred, who had a palace here, a royal vill. It afterwards became the seat of the Earls of Cornwall. It consists of one long street of good houses, built of stone, near the centre of which is a handsome market-house, built in 1784 by Mr. Methuen. The church is a large ancient building, with a tower and spire in the middle; and there is an hospital for six poor women. There were formerly two religious houses, a friary and a nunnery; the former of which is used as the parsonage, and the latter as the Red Lion Inn. Corsham was the

birth-place of Sir Richard Blackmore, a notorious poet of the seventeenth century. The neighbourhood, on account of its dry and stony soil, is not fertile, and the fields are divided by stone walls instead of hedges.

The inclined plane on which we now are is 2 miles 40 chains long, and has a descent of 1 in 106 or 50 feet per mile. We soon enter the celebrated *Box Tunnel*, the first on the line from London in a distance of 96 miles. It is $1\frac{3}{4}$ mile long, 30 feet high and 30 wide, and proceeds through the oolite formations, and is carried through lias limestone, Bath stone, and a hard dry quartz.

Box has a neat Gothic church, a medicinal spring, called the *Middlehill Hill Spa*, and two inns, the Bear, and the Queen's Head. On our right lies the village of *Pickwick*, and a neighbourhood, the scene of many of the exploits of the celebrated Dickens's hero of that name. Emerging from the tunnel we have spread before us the beautiful scene of the city of Bath and its suburbs, and the Avon winding in the midst.

Bath Station.

From London 106 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles.

<i>Miles.</i>		<i>Miles.</i>	
To Bradford	7	To Marshfield	7
To Trowbridge.....	11	To Badminster	12
To Westbury	15	To Chipping Sodbury. 13	
To Warminster	17		
To Heytesbury	21		
To Frome	13		
To Mere	25		
To Shaftesbury	37		
To Sherborne	40		
To Yeovil	42		
To Shepton Mallet ..	15		
To Ilchester	32		
To Wells	17		
To Glastonbury	22		
To Somerton	29		
To Bridgewater	37		
To Taunton	45		



From Bristol, 11 miles.

From Exeter, 86 miles.

BATH is a city locally situate in the hundred of Bath, and in the county of Somerset, 106 miles from London. It is partly built in a pleasant vale, and partly on the acclivity of hills, rising like an amphitheatre around it. The river Avon, navigable hence to Bristol, winds through the city.

Bath claims a high antiquity; and this has been attempted to be supported by the ridiculous legend of King Bladud and his hogs, of which, even so late as 1741, the inhabitants of Bath testified their credence by issuing a monstrous certificate. It is certain, however, that it was known to the Britons; but to the Romans Bath owes its original prosperity. They built a city which became a favourite station, and was named *Aquæ Calidæ*, *Aquæ Solis*, *Badozia* and *Balnea Badonessa*. As early as 43 they had a station here; and a trophy, found at Wookey, records a victory of Claudius Cæsar in 51. The foundations of the Roman baths were found in 1755, and many antiquities are found at a depth of fifteen to twenty feet, by which the city has since been raised. Agricola, Geta, and Adrian resided here; and in the fifth century the city was 12,000 feet in length, by 1250 feet in breadth, surrounded with a wall, of which part is yet standing. The Saxons besieged it in 493 and 520, and were driven back by King Arthur; but they captured it in 576, and called it *Hot Bathun* and *Akeman-ceaster*, the city of sick men. In the seventh century King Osric founded a monastery here. In 775 it was captured by Offa, king of Mercia; King Athelstan established a mint; Edgar was crowned in the abbey; and Canute the Great struck some of his coins at Bath. According to Domesday Book it then contained only 570 persons. In the time of William Rufus it was plundered and burnt by the Bishop of Constance; and in 1090 the bishop's see was removed hither from Wells. In the civil wars, Bath was taken by the parliamentary forces, and

the Carlist forces defeated on Lansdown. Bath has sent two members to parliament since the 23rd of Edward I.

Bath united with Wells forms a bishopric.

The Cathedral, or Abbey Church, was founded on the site of the Saxon fabric in 1495 by Bishop Oliver King, but not finished until 1582. It has latterly been much improved. The interior is 225 feet long by 80 wide, and lighted with 52 windows, whence it has been called the Lantern of England. The west front is particularly admired on account of its rich decorations. The tower rises 162 feet high, and contains a large peal of bells and chimes. The carved ceiling of the nave is very beautiful, and a handsome screen has lately been added. Prior Birde's chapel has lately been restored by public subscription. Here are many interesting tombs and epitaphs. Mary Frampton, by Dryden; Sir William Waller and his lady; Broome, Pope's colleague in translating Homer; Melmoth, the translator of Cicero, Lucan and Pliny; Sarah Fielding, authoress of 'David Simple,' sister of the novelist; Dr. Harrington, the poet and composer; Quin, the actor, with an epitaph by Garrick; Prince Hoare; Beau Nash, the King of Bath; Maclaine, the translator of Mosheim; Sibthorp, author of the 'Flora Græca'; Sir William Draper, satirized by Junius; Bishop Montague; Bishop Butson of Killaloe; Admiral Bickerton, by Chantrey; Dr. Haweis, one of the founders of the Church Missionary Society; Colonels Walch, Newton, and Champion; Glanvill, the Witch author; and Herman Katencamp. There are also several epitaphs by Mr. Bowles.

ST. JAMES'S is a neat freestone building in the modern Gothic style, and has a wretched daub of Christ at Emmaus as an altar-piece.

ST. MICHAEL'S is a new and elegant Gothic edifice, with a spire 182 feet high.

ST. SWITHIN'S, Walcot, is a modern edifice, built in

1780, of which the burial-ground was used as such by the Romans. It contains an epitaph to James Hoare, Esq., by the beautiful Duchess of Devonshire; and the tomb of Anstey, the author of the 'Bath Guide.'

CHRIST CHURCH, Montpelier Row, Walcot, is a neat building.

TRINITY CHURCH, James Street, Walcot, is in the florid Gothic style, and its front and tower are much admired.

ST. SAVIOUR'S, 'Beaufort Buildings, Walcot, was built in 1830, and is a handsome Gothic building.

ST. MARY'S, Bathwick, is a modern Gothic building near Sydney Gardens, with a square tower 120 feet high.

LYNCOMBE and WIDCOMBE is a small, old church, in the valley of Widcombe.

ST. MARK'S, Lyncombe, stands under Beechen Cliff.

ST. MARY MAGDALEN'S CHAPEL, Holloway, is an ancient building of the fifteenth century.

KENSINGTON CHAPEL, London Road, and *St. Margaret's Chapel*, Brock Street, have nothing worthy of notice.

ALL SAINTS' CHAPEL, Lansdown Crescent, was built by Palmer in 1794, and is ornamented with designs by Mr. Barker.

ST. MARY'S, or QUEEN SQUARE CHAPEL, was built by Wood in 1735, and has a great resemblance to St. Paul's Covent Garden. The exterior is Doric, and the interior Ionic.

The OCTAGON CHAPEL, Millsom Street, has an altar-piece by Mr. Hoare.

LAURA CHAPEL, Henrietta Street, *Corn Street Chapel*, and *St. Michael's*, attached to *St. John's Hospital*, are also Episcopal chapels.

Bath is also the seat of the Catholic Vicar Apostolic of the Western district, who resides at Prior Park.

The CATHOLIC CHURCH, Orchard Street, is a neat Gothic building, with an organ and choir. *Portland Catholic Church*, in Abingdon Buildings, has also a fine-toned organ.

The JEWISH SYNAGOGUE is a commodious room at No. 10, Kingsmead Street.

The UNITARIAN CHAPEL is in Trim Street.

The Baptists have chapels in Somerset Street and York Street.

The Independent place of worship is in Argyll Street.

The QUAKERS' MEETING-HOUSE is in St. James's Passage.

The MORAVIAN CHAPEL, in Princes Street, has a good organ.

The Swedenborgians have a Meeting-house in Chandos Buildings.

Ebenezer Chapel, Widcombe; *Lady Huntingdon's Chapel*, Vineyards; *New King Street Chapel*, and *Walcot Chapel*, London Road, are Meeting-houses of the Methodists.

The Baths are the great attraction of the city, and are in number six. *The King's Bath* was originally erected by the Romans, and the water rises from a very powerful spring at 116° of Fahrenheit, where it issues from the ground, and discharges about three hogsheads of water in a minute. The bath is 65 feet long by 40 feet wide, and contains 364 tuns. It is adorned with a statue of King Bladud.

The QUEEN'S BATH is supplied from the same spring, but is of a lower temperature, and contains 82 tuns.

The PUMP ROOM, attached to these baths, is a handsome edifice, with a statue of Beau Nash. On the architrave outside is a Greek inscription, translated "Bath water is better than Bath wine."

There are besides these several private baths: the *Duke of Kingston's* is in Kingston Buildings;

the *Bladud Spa*, a new building; the *Hot Bath*, in Bath Street; the *Cross Bath*, Bath Street; and the *Tepid Plunging* and *Swimming Baths*, Bath Street. The *Cold Baths*, and the *Cleveland Pleasure Baths*, are in Claverton Street.

The Bath water is transparent, colourless, without smell, a little chalybeate in taste, and contains a slight orange solution. According to the analysis of Dr. Wilkinson, the following is the composition of 400 grains:—Sulphate of lime, 231; muriate of soda, 64; sulphate of soda, 45; carbonate of lime, 22; oxycarbonate of iron, 5.6; and remainder, 12.4. The seasons for bathing and taking the waters are the spring and autumn; and they are said to be particularly effective in curing leprosy and chronic rheumatism: they are however dangerous in febrile and pulmonary complaints.

The GUILDHALL is a noble building, by Thomas Baldwin, recently enlarged. The interior is elegantly fitted up. Extending from the Guildhall like wings, are the markets, well supplied with every necessary of life.

The CITY PRISON is in Grove Street.

The BATH HOSPITAL, in Union Street, is a fine building, for 133 patients, who come from all parts of the country to drink the waters.

THE BATH UNITED HOSPITAL is in Beau Street, and contains 100 beds: it unites the City Dispensary, Infirmary and Casualty Hospital.

ST. JOHN'S HOSPITAL is for twelve poor men and women.

ST. CATHERINE'S HOSPITAL is in the Gothic style, and nearly new, and contains ten poor persons.

BELLOTT'S HOSPITAL is a small Elizabethan building, for receiving twelve poor men, who may come to Bath for the benefit of the waters.

PARTIS' COLLEGE is a handsome building, forming three sides of a quadrangle, with the Ionic portico of

the chapel in the centre. It is seen from the railway on proceeding towards Bristol, and was erected by Mrs. Partis for thirty ladies, widows or daughters of clergymen.

THE POOR LAW UNION BOARD ROOM and REGISTRATION OFFICE is in Abbey Street, and the Workhouses in Walcot and Prior Park.

There is a *Childbed Society*, *Eye Infirmary*, *Female Penitentiary*, *Mendicity Society*, *Humane Society*, *Asylum for the Old and Young*, *Walcot Infirmary*, *Repository*, *Small Debts Society*, &c.

Queen's College is recently formed, an establishment on the principle of King's College, London.

THE LITERARY INSTITUTION is a neat building, in the Greek style, on the Parade, and has the usual appurtenances of such an establishment, with a geological and antiquarian collection.

THE MECHANICS' INSTITUTION, Bath Street, has a good library of 1900 vols., a museum, and weekly lectures.

The *Bath and West of England Agricultural Society* is an institution of high character.

The *Floricultural Society* have five exhibitions during the season.

The *Freemasons' Hall* is in York Street, and is a handsome building by Wilkins.

The *Free Grammar School* was founded by Edward VI., and occupies a handsome building, erected in 1752.

The *District National School* has a library, and accommodation for 1,000 children.

There are besides the *Blue Coat Schools*, founded by Robert Nelson, author of the "Fasts and Festivals," *Bath Free Schools*; *St. Margaret's Charity School*; *Girls' Free School*; *Catholic Free School*; *Walcot Infant School*; *Sunday Union School*, and numerous Sunday Schools.

THE BATH THEATRE, in Beaufort Square, is one of

the first provincial theatres in England. It is a handsome building, and the interior is in the form of a horse-shoe, capable of containing 1,600 persons, and painted by Cassalli.

The *Bath Philharmonic Society* is very distinguished, and gives occasional concerts.

The *Choral Society* consists of amateurs, and gives some good concerts.

THE UPPER ASSEMBLY ROOMS, in Bennet Street, built in 1771, form a fine building. The ball-room is 105 feet long, 42 feet wide, and 42 high.

SYDNEY GARDENS occupy about 16 acres, and are well laid out: they are used as a Vauxhall, and are the scene of the exhibitions of the Bath Floricultural Society.

VICTORIA PARK has also some pleasant drives and walks, and a handsome column and fountain.

THE CLUB, York Buildings, is an establishment similar to the London club-houses. There are several other clubs.

THE RIDING SCHOOL is in Montpelier Row.

The principal ranges of buildings are the King's Circus, the Royal Crescent, St. James's Square, Somerset Place, Camden Place, Portland Place, Sion Hill, Lansdown and Cavendish Crescents, Sydney Place, Grosvenor Place, and Kensington and Walcot Parades.

Seven handsome bridges span the river; one of these is of five arches, two of three, one of cast iron of 103 feet span, and three suspension bridges. The city has an ample provision of amusements, is well lighted, and has a regular police of 150 men. There are numerous hackney-coaches and Bath chairs. The city is divided into seven wards, and has six police stations. There is a board of twelve Magistrates, General Court of Quarter Sessions, Court of Record every Monday, Court of Requests for debts under 10*l.*, two Court Leets, daily Police Court, Poor

Law Union and Paving Board. The corporation consists of a mayor, 13 aldermen, a recorder, 42 common councilmen, treasurer, and town clerk. The income of the corporation is about £20,000 per year, and the debt £80,000.

The trade of Bath is much benefited by the Kennet and Avon Canal, forming a communication from Bristol to London. The Great Western Railway Station occupies $4\frac{3}{4}$ acres. There are no particular manufactories, and the town depends on the supply of its residents and visitors.

The police statistics of Bath are very unfavourable : for although the number of houses of ill fame is only 24, of houses of resort for prostitutes 44, and thieves' houses 38, yet the population of bad characters is 1 in 37, or three times greater than that of London.

The principal native of Bath was John Palmer, the inventor of mail-coaches ; but many eminent literary characters have been connected with it. There are five newspapers.

Among the antiquities discovered here, many of which are in the Literary Institution, are the Temples of Minerva and Luna, and a bronze head of Apollo, which is in the Guildhall.

The geology of the neighbourhood is highly interesting, being composed of the secondary formations, restricted within a comparatively small compass. The strata are Hinton sand without fossils ; forest marble, with ammonites, the venus, and the ribbon pecten ; clay, without fossils ; great oolite ; upper rag, with fossils ; under rag ; yellow clay, no fossils ; blue clay, with ammonites ; fuller's earth, with a peculiar mytilus ; bastard fuller's earth, composed of corals and shells ; bastard freestone, with spined ammonites ; calcareous sand, with pectens and coral ; blue marl, with sulphuret of iron, and nodules of ochre ; blue lias, with abundant saurian remains, and large ammonites ; grey and white lias, and black marl ;

red ground, ferruginous, with spars; millstone grit, full of fossils; mountain limestone, with shells, corals, &c.; Pennant, with aquatic plants; cliff or fire-clay, a bituminous earth, with ferns; and coal with impressions of junci. At Bathampton, the tusk of an edentate animal was found in 1801, eight feet long, and also the skeleton of an elephant.

Pop. 50,800. *Inns*, York House, York Buildings; White Hart, Hall Street; White Lion, Market Place; Elephant and Castle, Monmouth Street; Greyhound, Market Place; Castle and Ball, Northgate Street; Christopher, Market Place; Angel, Westgate Street; Sydney Hotel, Pulteney Street; and Lamb, Stall Street. *Boarding Houses*, Mr. Ashton, 2, North Parade; Mr. Crisp, Pierrepont House; Mr. Hayward, 5, South Parade; Mr. Longford, 7, King Street, Queen Square; Mrs. Ormsby, 30, Circus; Mr. Parsons, 33, Henrietta Street; Miss Smith, 13, Henrietta Street; and Miss Stafford, Duke Street. *Market-days*, Wednesdays and Saturdays; *Fairs*, Feb. 14, May 14, July 10, and Aug. 10.

BATH FARES.

Coaches and Chariots.—First mile, 2s.; every half-mile, 1s.; every mile beyond two miles, the sum of 1s.; and for every additional half-mile, 6d.

One-horse flies.—First mile, 1s. provided no more than two persons are carried; and for every extra person, 6d.; and for every additional half-mile, 6d.

Time. Coaches.—One hour, 2s. 6d.—*Flies*. One hour, 2s.; if more than two persons, 2s. 6d., and the sum of 1s. for every additional half-hour.

Fares doubled after twelve at night.

Half-fare to the nearest stand to fly carriages hired by time, discharged at a distance exceeding two miles from the Guildhall.

Children in arms or laps not charged; two children under 7 years of age as one grown person.

Driver not compelled to take any luggage except such small trunks or parcels as may be carried in the hand without inconvenience; but his refusal must be made before it is put into the carriage.

Coach Stands.—Catharine Place; Queen Square; Bath Street Circus; Literary Institution, North Parade; Laure Place; St. James's Square; Green Park Buildings; Grosvenor Place; Lansdown Crescent; St. James's Parade; Fountain Buildings; Nelson Place; Bennet Street, Saville Place; Claverton Street; Vane Street; Bathwick; Cleveland Place; St. Michael's Church; George Street; Alfred Street; Lower Borough Walls; New Orchard Street; Crown Street; and Camden Place.

Chairmen's Fares.

	s.	d.	min.
For carrying one person any distance not exceeding 500 yards	0	6	10
Above 500 and not exceeding 1173	1	0	15
Beyond 1173 yards and not exceeding one mile	1	6	20
Beyond one measured mile and not exceeding the whole one mile 586 yards	2	0	25
Not exceeding one mile 1173 yards	2	6	30
Not exceeding two measured miles	3	0	35
And for every 586 yards beyond	0	6	5

The second column denotes the time which a person is entitled to detain the chairmen in proportion to his fare; chairmen to be paid 6*d.* for each quarter of an hour's waiting.

All fares double after twelve at night. On hilly ground, whether upwards or downwards, 300 yards to be counted a sixpenny fare; but where the fare begins on plain ground and ends on ascent, or begins on descent and ends on plain ground, the chairmen must carry the full space of 500 yards.

Prior Park was the seat of Ralph Allen, the friend

of Pope ; now the seat of a Catholic College and of the Vicar Apostolic of the Western District.

Batheaston has an elegant Gothic church, with a handsome embattled tower, containing a peal of twelve bells. *Batheaston Villa* was once distinguished for the literary amusements carried on there. On the top of *Salisbury Hill*, 600 feet high, is a circular entrenchment, supposed to be a Saxon camp.

Clewiston was the residence of the Rev. Mr. Graves, the author of the *Spiritual Quixote*. The valley in the neighbourhood is exceedingly beautiful.

Combe Grove is the seat of Vaughan Jenkins, Esq. ; and in its neighbourhood is a lane called Pope's Walk, after the great poet of that name.

Newton Park is the seat of William Gore Langton, Esq., with a fine mansion and grounds.

Twerton has the cottage of Fielding, the Prince of Novelists, in which Tom Jones is said to have been written. Ralph Allen, the friend of Pope, is said to have been the original Squire Allworthy.

Kelston, or *Kelveston*, has some remains of the seat of Sir John Harington, the translator of Ariosto, who entertained Queen Elizabeth there : here also Dr. Harington was born.

Charlcombe, in a deep vale below Lansdown, has a small, but curious church, 50 feet long, by 18 feet wide.

MARSHFIELD is a market-town in Gloucestershire, 103 miles from London, consisting principally of one street of old buildings. The church is a handsome and spacious edifice ; and there is an almshouse and school. *Pop.* 1651. *Inn*, the Catherine Wheel. *Market-day*, Tuesday ; *Fairs*, May 24 and Oct. 24.

At *Kingston West* is a small single ditched encampment, called *Ebworth*, which is of a square form, occupying a gentle swell, and is attributed to the Romans.

The traveller proceeds into Gloucestershire through *Cold Aston* (where in 1698 some curious holes were discovered) to *Dirham*, which was the scene of a desperate battle, in 599, between the Britons and Saxons under Ceaulin. *Dirham House* is the splendid seat of Mr. Blathwaite, in a fine park of 500 acres. To the left is *Pucklechurch*, formerly the residence of the Saxon Kings. On our left also is *Doddington Park*, the seat of Sir Bethel Codrington.

BADMINTON is distinguished for its Park, the seat of the Duke of Beaufort, and is in the style of Louis Quatorze. The portraits range from John of Gaunt down to the present time; and among the pictures is Salvator Rosa's celebrated work of the Sovereigns of Europe, under the form of different animals. The deer are said to be of a peculiar species. The church, built by the Duke of Beaufort in 1785, is an elegant structure, with some fine tombs by Rysbrach.

At *Little Sodbury* is a camp in fine preservation.

To the left is *Chipping Sodbury*, formerly a borough incorporated by Charles II., but the charter was afterwards revoked at the request of the inhabitants. It is a market-town and polling-place for the county. The market for cheese is one of the greatest in the kingdom, except Atherstone or Stour. *Pop.* 1306. *Inns*, the Bell, and the Swan. *Market-day*, Thursday. *Fairs*, May 23 and June 24.

We proceed along the beautiful banks of the Avon and enter Wiltshire.

BRADFORD is a market-town, 100 miles from London, divided into the Old and New Town, and rising on each side of the river Avon. It was a place of considerable eminence under the Saxons, and a synod was held here in 954, in which St. Dunstan was elected Bishop of Worcester. It exercised the privilege of sending members to parliament once in the reign of Edward I. The houses are built of stone, but the streets are narrow. The church is

a large and ancient stone building, with several fine marble monuments, a good organ, a fine altar-piece of the Lord's Supper, and some modern painted windows. Here are two Charity Schools, and two sets of Almshouses. There is an ancient bridge of nine arches, mentioned by Leland, and a more modern one of four arches. It has long been celebrated for its broad cloths, and especially for the most approved mixtures; the water of the Avon being deemed particularly favourable to superior dyeing and the production of good colours. *Pop.* 3352. *Inn*, the Swan. *Market-day*, Monday. *Fair*, Trinity Monday.

TROWBRIDGE is a market-town, seated on the small river Ware, 99 miles from London. John of Gaunt built a castle here, of which no vestige now remains. The town is irregularly built, but paved and lighted with gas: the principal street is spacious, and contains some good houses. The houses are generally ancient, and are built of stone. The church is a large building, consisting of a nave, chancel, side aisles with chapels attached, a north and south porch, and a large west tower, beautifully decorated with battlements and pinnacles. There is some painted glass; and the font is finely carved. The Rev. George Crabbe was rector of the parish, and died here in 1832. There are four meeting-houses for Particular Baptists, one for General Baptists, one for Presbyterians, two for Wesleyan, and one for Independent Methodists. There is a Free School, seven Sunday Schools, and an Almshouse. The inhabitants are principally employed in the manufacture of kerseymeres and superfine broad cloth; and there is a communication with the Kennet and Avon Cannal. George Keate, a writer of some celebrity in the last century, was born here in 1730. *Pop.* 10,863. *Inn*, the George. *Market-days*, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays. *Fairs*, Aug. 5, 6, and 7.

Passing through *North Bradley*, we proceed to

WESTBURY, an ancient borough and market-town in Wiltshire, 99 miles from London ; consisting of three principal streets, irregularly built. It was incorporated by Henry IV. ; and from the 27th of Henry VI., until the passing of the Reform Bill, it sent two members to parliament, but now only one. The town-hall is a handsome building, erected by Sir R. Lopez, in 1815. The church is a high and handsome edifice, containing some handsome monuments, and with a tower rising from the centre, supposed to be 900 years old. Here are three meeting-houses for Baptists, two for Independents, one for Wesleyans, and a National School. The inhabitants are principally employed in the manufacture of broad cloth and kerseymeres, of which there are eight manufactories near the town ; and also in the malt trade. Bryan Edwards, the historian of the West Indian Colonies, and Dr. Philip Withers, were natives of this town. *Pop.* 2495. *Inn*, the Lopez Arms. *Market-day*, Tuesday. *Fairs*, first Friday in Lent, Easter Monday, Whit Monday, and Sept. 24.

A very pleasant excursion may be made to *Market Lavington*, which is 6 miles from Devizes. The first village is *Bratton*, where are the remains of a Danish entrenchment, called *Bratton Castle*, containing within the vallum or ditch twenty-three acres ; below it, on the side of the same hill, is the figure of a white horse, cut out of the chalky substratum, according to some accounts, by the soldiers of Alfred, as a memorial of the battle of Eddington ; but, according to others, of modern construction, made within the memory of several elderly persons in 1742, to commemorate an annual feast of the inhabitants of Worthing. The next place is *Eddington*, the scene of Alfred the Great's victory over the Danes. The church is a handsome building, with some beautiful ornaments. The Bishops of Salisbury

formerly had a palace here, which was plundered and destroyed in Jack Cade's rebellion in 1450; when the venerable Bishop Ayscough was dragged from the altar while officiating, and stoned to death on a neighbouring eminence. William de Edington, Bishop of Winchester, was a native of this place. Passing by *Coulston*, *Erle Stoke Park*, the noble seat of G. Watson Taylor, Esq., and *Little Cheverel*, we arrive at *Market Lavington*, which has a church of the time of Richard III., with some fine monuments. It is the birth-place of Dr. Tanner, Bishop of St. Asaph.

We proceed to *Norton St. Philip*, when we have on our left *Farleigh*, where is *Farleigh Castle*, the seat of Col. Houlton. It belonged to the Saxon Thanes, and was given by William the Norman to Sir Roger de Curcelle, from whom it afterwards came to the Hungerfords. The chapel is still perfect, and is 56 feet long by 20 broad; the altar is composed of one huge stone of granatilla, and there are many tombs of the Hungerfords. The church also contains some painted glass, and some ancient remains. We then pass through *Wolverton* and *Beckington* into Wiltshire, and proceed to

WARMINSTER, a market-town, 96 miles from London, situated on the river Willey, and supposed to be the Verlucio of the Romans. It is a polling-place for the county, the seat of the county sessions in July, of the petty sessions, and of a court of requests. It consists principally of one well-paved street, about a mile in length, containing the town-hall and market-house, built by the Marquis of Bath. The church of St. Dennis is a large and handsome building, and there are a district church and a chapel of ease: there are also meeting-houses for Unitarians, Baptists, Independents, Wesleyans; a Free Grammar School, a National School, and a Lancasterian School. Warminster is considered one of the

healthiest towns in England, and remarkable for the longevity of its inhabitants. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in the malt trade, and the manufacture of broad-cloth and kerseymeres, and also in the silk trade, which is of recent introduction. The market is also very considerable for the sale of corn. In the neighbourhood are many British tumuli and Roman encampments, and also fossil remains, from which many specimens have been sent to the British Museum. Dr. Huntingford, Bishop of Wexford, and Dr. Squire, Bishop of St. David's, were natives of this town. *Pop.* 6115. *Inns*, the Weymouth Arms, and the Angel. *Market-day*, Saturday. *Fairs*, April 22, Aug., and Oct. 26.

Proceeding towards *Heytesbury*, we have on our left *Battlesbury Camp*, where many antiquities have been found; and by the river Willey in 1786, the foundations of a Roman villa and a beautiful tessellated pavement. On the right is *Clay Hill*, a steep and conical eminence, 900 feet above low-water mark, with a tumulus on the top, and formerly used as a beacon. On the right, extending nearly to Frome, is *Longleat*, the princely seat of the Marquis of Bath, containing one of the noblest mansions in the empire. It is of free-stone, in the form of a parallelogram of the Greek styles, and decorated with paintings. The grounds were laid out by Brown.

HEYTESBURY is a borough, now disfranchised, seated on the river Willey, 92 miles from London, and consists of one long street, neat and well-built; most of the old buildings having been destroyed by fire in 1766. It is a borough by prescriptive right, and formerly had a market, which has now declined, and it is the seat of the petty sessions for the hundred. The church is a massive structure, and was formerly collegiate; and there is an hospital and a free-school. Considerable woollen manufactories employ the population. The neighbourhood is

remarkable for its antiquities, consisting of ancient fortifications of the Britons, Romans, Saxons and Danes. The town gives the title of Earl to the family of A'Court. *Pop.* 1412. *Inn*, the Angel. *Fairs*, May 14 and September 25.

Proceeding by the former road as far as *Beckington*, we pass on the right *Orchardleigh*, the seat of Sir Thomas Champneys. At *Elm*, also on the right, are some large iron-works.

FROME is a borough and market-town, 103 miles from London, seated on some abrupt hills and the river Frome, over which, at the lower part of the town is a good stone bridge of six arches. In 705, Aldhelm, Bishop of Sherborne, built a priory here, of which some remains are still visible in some old buildings, converted into cottages. Under the Reform Bill it was constituted a borough, and returns one Member to Parliament. The town consists of thirty-eight streets, lighted with gas, and mostly narrow and irregularly built, the houses being formed of small rough stones, and covered with thin stones which answer the purpose of slates. The Market-House is a neat building. St. John's Church is a large and handsome edifice with a square embattled tower, from which rises an octagonal spire 120 feet high. The Church in the Woodlands is a good substantial building, and there is also another church, built in 1817. There are places of worship for Baptists, Presbyterians, Independents, Quakers, and Methodists. There are a Free School, Charity School, Girls' Asylum, Old Mens' Hospital, Widows' Almshouses, and numerous Sunday Schools. The inhabitants are for the most part engaged in the manufacture of broad cloth and kerseymere, and wool-combing. Frome has long been celebrated for its ale; and at the Bell Inn is an immense cask said to contain 600 puncheons. There is a canal from Stalbridge in Dorsetshire, and also from Wells and

Bradford. On the banks of the Frome are numerous mills for rolling iron and fulling ; and the waters are celebrated for their trout and eels. *Pop.* 12,240. *Inns*, the George, and the Bell. *Market-days*, Wednesdays and Saturdays. *Fairs*, Feb. 24, July 22, Sept. 14, and Nov. 25.

At *Whatley* are two Roman encampments ; and a Roman villa has recently been discovered consisting of two rooms, with a fine tessellated pavement and coins of Constantine, proving the occupation of this place by the Romans.

Passing to the left of *Longleat Park* we come to *Maiden Bradley*, which has a large ancient church, containing many fine monuments, and particularly one to Sir Edward Seymour. Part of the buildings of an hospital are also still to be seen. On the left rises the lofty insulated hill, called *Cold Kitchen Hill*, *Brimsden*, and *Bidcombe*, and displaying many relics of British antiquities. The road to the right leads to *Witham Park*, where was formerly a nunnery and a Carthusian monastery, founded by Henry II., in 1182. We next pass the *Red Lion Inn* and arrive at *Stourton*, which has an ancient church. On the site of a Danish camp here, Sir R. C. Hoare, Bart., erected a tower 120 feet high to commemorate the visit of Alfred the Great, disguised as a minstrel, to the camp of Guthrum, the Dane. Here several battles were fought in the eleventh century, and the village gives title to the Catholic family of the same name. *Stourhead Park*, the seat of Sir R. Hoare, Bart., has a noble mansion.

MERE is an indifferently-built market-town in Wiltshire, 101 miles from London. It formerly had a castle on the hill called *Castle Hill*. The cross is an ancient structure, the interior of which is used as a market-house. The church is large, and has a handsome square tower at the west end. The principal manufactures are dowlas and bed-tickens,

which find employment to the female inhabitants. Francis, Lord Cottington, a statesman, and Francis Potter, a machinist, were both natives of this town. *Pop.* 1482. *Inn*, the Ship. *Market-day*, Tuesday. *Fairs*, May 17 and October 10.

Near *Hindon*, 6 miles distant, are considerable remains of a British village; and *Fonthill Abbey*, the once magnificent seat of the Beckfords.

Pursuing the former road as far as *Stourton* we continue straight on to *Gillingham*, which has an ancient church and a free-school. About half a mile from it formerly stood a palace of the Saxon and Norman kings, and here also Edmund Ironside defeated the Danes in 1016. The neighbourhood was formerly called *White Hart Forest*, from the favourite white stag of Henry I., which was killed by T. De La Lynde. We then continue our route through Dorsetshire to

SHAFTESBURY, a borough and market-town, 101 miles from London. It is a place of great antiquity, said to have been called by the Britons *Caer Palladwr*, but improved by Alfred the Great. The abbey was founded here by Alfred the Great, or by Queen Elgiva, for Benedictines; and the abbot was mitred and sat in Parliament. Here Canute the Great died, and Edward the Martyr was brought to be buried after his murder at Corfe Castle. In the time of Edward the Confessor, three mints were established here. Shaftesbury was a borough by prescription at the time of Domesday-book, and sent two members to parliament from the reign of Edward I. to the passing of the Reform Bill, when the number was reduced to one. It is a polling-place for the county. The town is irregularly but well-built, and is principally of free-stone. The town-hall is a handsome edifice, built by the Marquis of Westminster. The churches are three, all of great antiquity, and there were formerly twelve; St. James's

has a curious old font from the abbey ; Trinity has a cross also from the abbey ; and the other is St. Peter's. The Independents, the Quakers, and the Wesleyans have meeting-houses here ; and there is a Charity School, an Hospital for ten old men, and Almshouses for sixteen women. The principal manufacture is that of shirt-buttons. The town is ill supplied with water, which is obtained from some deep wells, worked by horses, and many of the poor obtain a livelihood by selling the water from door to door. In the neighbourhood is an entrenchment, called *Castle Green*, surrounded by a ditch, and said to be Roman. The Rev. James Grainger, the historian, was born here. The town gives the title of Earl to the family of Ashley Cooper. *Pop.* 3661. *Inn*, the Red Lion. *Market-day*, Saturday. *Fairs*, Palm Saturday, June 24, and Nov. 23.

On the road to *Wilton* is *Wardour Castle*, the seat of the noble family of Arundel, built of freestone, by Mr. Paine, in 1784, and consisting of a centre and two wings of the Corinthian order. At a short distance are the ruins of the ancient castle, which sustained two memorable sieges during the Carlist wars. Lady Blanch Arundel bravely defended it for the Carlists during five days, with five-and-twenty men, against a detachment of the parliamentary forces, 1300 strong, to which she at last capitulated on the most honourable terms. In the old Norman church of *Tisbury* are many monuments of the Arundels. On the top of *Tittlepath Hill* is an earthen work, called *Castle Ring*, consisting of a single ditch and vallum, comprehending an area of fifteen acres and a half. At *Ansley* is a church, supposed to be the oldest in the diocese ; and a barn, formerly part of the house of Hospitallers, founded in the reign of King John. At *Tolland Royal*, 7 miles distant, is an old farm-house, called *King John's Hunting Seat*, said to have been a royal

residence. At *Sturminster* are the ruins of the castle in the form of a Roman D. At *Okeford* are several ancient camps.

From *Frome* we take our route by *Marston House*, and *Upton Noble*, to

BRUTON, a market-town, 109 miles from London, on the River Brue, over which there is a bridge. The town consists principally of three streets. The quarter sessions for the hundred are holden here. Here is a church with two Gothic towers, one of which is highly finished, a market-house, a curious hexagonal ancient market-cross, a good hospital, and a free-school. The manufactures are of hosiery and inferior woollen goods. *Pop.* 2031. *Inns*, the Blue Bell and the King's Arms. *Market-day*, Saturday. *Fairs*, April 29 and Sept. 29.

At *Dishley* are the remains of a Roman tessellated pavement, found in 1711, and at *Stavordale*, in a barn and farm-house are some relics of an ancient priory.

WINCANTON is a market-town of great antiquity, situated on the river Cale, 108 miles from London. In 1688 the Prince of Orange, shortly after his landing at Torbay, attacked a party of the king's dragoons here, and put many of them to the sword. In 1747, the town was burned by an accidental fire, to which it owes its regular appearance, being formed of four streets, and containing some well-built houses. It is a polling-place for the county. The church is a large building, with a square embattled tower, and there is a meeting-house for Independents. Over the Cale is a handsome stone-bridge. The inhabitants are engaged in the manufacture of linen, bed-ticking, and silks; and the market sends much cheese to London. An urn containing some Roman coins, and other relics of antiquity, have been discovered here. The neighbourhood is particularly beautiful, and the Vale of Black-

more much admired. *Pop.* 2123. *Inns*, the Bear, Greyhound, and the White Horse. *Market-day*, Wednesday. *Fairs*, Easter Tuesday and Sept. 29.

Proceeding through *Charlton Norethorn* we arrive at

SHERBORNE, an ancient city and market-town in Dorsetshire, situated 116 miles from London, on the river Ivel. It was anciently a bishopric, but in 1075 the see was removed to Salisbury, and the cathedral converted into an abbey. The assizes were here until the reign of Edward IV., but since then only occasionally: the Easter quarter-sessions are holden here, and it is a polling-place for the county. The cathedral or abbey church is one of the finest in the West of England, and it is richly decorated. The tower is 150 feet high and contains six bells, the largest of which, weighing three tons, was presented by Cardinal Wolsey. Kings Ethelbald and Ethelbert were buried here; also Sir Thomas Wyatt, the poet; John Earl of Bristol, with a tomb by Van Nost; and the children of Lord Digby, with an epitaph by Pope. The abbey is now converted into a silk manufactory, and there is a singular octagonal gateway in the churchyard. There are chapels for Quakers, Wesleyans, and Independents; a Free School, with an income of 1200*l.* per year, a Blue Coat School, two Charity Schools, a National, and Lancasterian Schools. The Almshouse is an ancient building, formerly an hospital of the order of St. Augustin. The principal manufactures are silk, linen, haberdashery, and buttons. *Pop.* 4075. *Inns*, the Antelope and the King's Arms. *Market-days*, Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday. *Fairs*, May 22, July 18, and Oct. 14.

In *Castleton* are the ruins of a splendid castle, destroyed during the Carlist wars.

Sherborne Castle is the seat of Earl Digby, and is built in the form of the letter H, of which the centre

was erected by Sir Walter Raleigh. The apartments are adorned with many good paintings, particularly Queen Elizabeth's processions, supposed to be by Mark Gerrard. The park contains 340 acres well laid out.

Two miles distant is *Milborne Park*, in Somersetshire, a borough, now disfranchised. In Domesday-book it is stated to have had a market and fifty-six burgesses. There is a guildhall, market-house, church containing several monuments, and a meeting-house.

On leaving *Bruton* we proceed 3 miles to

CASTLE CARY, seated in a beautiful country, and a market-town, 113 miles from London. The church, being placed on an eminence, is seen to great advantage. Here was a castle, of which nothing remains but some vestiges of the foundation; and also a manor-house, in which Charles II. took refuge after the battle of Worcester. The market is disused, except occasionally.

Leaving *Castle Cary*, and passing through *Sparkford Street* and *Queen's Came*, we arrive at *Broad Marston*, where, in 1788, specimens of a calcareous blue stone, almost filled with ammonites, overspread with white pearl, were raised in masses sufficiently large to form beautiful slabs and side-tables.

We next come to *South Cadbury*, where is *Camalot*, a celebrated fortress, deemed of Roman origin, and seated on a high hill. Many Roman coins have been found here, chiefly those of Antoninus and Faustina. It was encircled by four trenches, and between each of them was an earthen wall; a higher work within, ditched round, is supposed to have been the *Prætorium*, and is called *King Arthur's Palace*, and there is a well named after him. A mile off is *North Cadbury Church*, with a very singular monument in brass to Lady Margaret Hastings. Besides the necessary information in prose, it con-

tains no less than ninety-six lines of verse, forming a sort of summary of her life ; and concluding with the fact that in her last sickness she employed no less than three preachers, who alternately assisted in her devotions until her death, June, 1596.

YEOVIL is a market-town, 122 miles from London, deriving its name from the river Yeo or Ivel, on which it is situated, and over which it has a stone bridge. From the remains of Roman antiquities which have been discovered here, it has been supposed that a town stood on the site, while the Romans governed Britain ; but it has never been satisfactorily identified with any of the stations founded by that people. The town is pleasantly situated on the south side of a range of hills, and consists of several streets, some of which are spacious, and the houses are chiefly of stone well built. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is a massive Gothic building, with a handsome altar-piece, and a square tower at the west end. Adjoining the church is a building, said to be of still greater antiquity, and which was probably a chapel, but is now used as a school-room. Here are also meeting-houses for Unitarians, Baptists, Independents, and Wesleyans. A Free School was originally founded in 1707, and has since been endowed by various benefactors for the education of about thirty boys. An ancient alms-house exists, in which are supported a master, two wardens, and twelve poor men and women ; and there is another charitable establishment called the Portreeve's Alms-houses, for four poor women. This place was formerly famous for its woollen manufacture, which has been superseded by that of gloves, chiefly of the finer kinds, for ladies, made here at one period in great quantities ; but this manufacture has suffered recently from the introduction into use of French gloves, or from other causes. From the surrounding country abun-

dance of butter, cheese, corn, and other articles of produce, are sent to the markets for sale; and much butter especially is purchased, to be transmitted to the metropolis, where it is known by the name of Dorset butter. *Pop.* 5921. *Inns*, the Mermaid, and the Three Choughs. *Market-day*, Friday. *Fairs*, June 28, and Nov. 17.

On quitting Bath for Shepton Mallet, we proceed upon the Wells road, through a coal and freestone district, to *Dunkerton* and *Midsummer Norton*, and then turn off to *Stratton on the Foss*, which derives its name from the ancient Roman fossway, which forms part of our road to *Shepton Mallet*. This place is the chief supplier of the Bath market with butter; and in the neighbourhood is *Downside Castle*, for the education of Catholic children and preparing them for the church. Coal, iron, stone, and marl abound in this district.

SHEPTON MALLET is situated 116 miles from London, amid several small hills, through which passes the Roman fossway. It is a market-town, and rather ill built, but consists of about twenty narrow streets and lanes, well paved and well lighted. The place has lately been considerably improved by the opening of a new road, and of a new bridge over a stream which runs through part of the town. Here is a County Bridewell and one of the polling-places for the county, and the petty sessions are holden here. The market-cross is a very curious building, erected about the year 1500, and consisting of five arches supported by pentagonal pillars. In the centre a flat roof is supported by a large hexagonal pillar, standing on two rows of steps, over which is a lofty pyramidal spire, crowned with an oblong entablature, on which is represented Jesus Christ on the cross, between the two malefactors, and some figures of saints. The church is a spacious and handsome cross-formed building, with a tower

at the west end, surmounted by a lofty spire, and containing several ancient monuments. Here is a Catholic Church and several Meeting-houses for Baptists, Independents, and Wesleyans; an Alms-house, founded in 1699, for four poor men; a Convent of Visitation Nuns, for about thirty inmates; and a free school without any scholars. The manufactures are of knit stockings, which are very extensive, and woollen goods. The town has given birth to Hugh Inge, Archbishop of Dublin; Dr. Walter Charleton, President of the College of Physicians, and one of the first members of the Royal Society; and Simon Browne, a learned but unfortunate dissenting minister. Thirteen persons were executed in this town for participating in the Duke of Monmouth's insurrection. *Pop.* 5330. *Inn*, the George. *Markets*, Tuesday and Friday. *Fairs*, Easter Monday, June 18, and Aug. 8.

ILCHESTER is a borough and market-town, 121 miles from London, situated on the navigable river Yeo or Ivel, whence its name of Ivelchester or Ilchester. It is supposed to be the place mentioned by Ptolemy and Richard of Cirencester, under the name of Ischalis, as one of the towns belonging to the Hedui, a British tribe, and afterwards occupied by the Romans. Traces are still visible of the Roman walls and fortifications, which, according to Stukely, formed an oblong square, crossed from the north-east to the south-west, by the Fosseway, passing in the line of one of the principal streets. In the Norman times it had 107 burgesses, and, in the reign of William Rufus, was besieged by Robert de Mowbray, leader of an insurrection against that prince. It is a borough by prescription, but was disfranchised by the Reform Bill; and, until the time of Edward III., was considered the county town, when he granted a patent for holding the assizes here, but they have since been held at his place alternately with Taunton, Wells, and

Bridgewater. It is also a polling-place for the county. There is a county court house, and a county jail on Howard's plan, which has occasionally been used as a prison by Government, for political offenders. Of four churches only that of St. John the Baptist remains, an old edifice with an octangular square tower, built of Roman stone. Here was also an hospital dedicated to the Holy Trinity, a convent of Dominicans, and a meeting-house. There is an almshouse for sixteen poor women. The town has a small manufacture of lace, silk, and thread, but has long been in a state of decline. Ilchester is commonly regarded as the birthplace of Roger Bacon, the great luminary of science in the thirteenth century; and here likewise was born, in 1674, Mrs. Elizabeth Rowe, a well-known authoress, whose maiden name was Singer. This place gives the title of Earl to the family of Fox. *Population*, 1095. *Inns*, the Old Swan, Bell, and New Swan. *Market-day*, Wednesday. *Fairs*, Monday before Palm Sunday, July 2nd, and Aug. 2nd.

Yeovilton, 2 miles E., has a church with a well-built tower containing five bells, and supposed to have been built by Bishop Bellington, from his arms being painted in one of the windows.

Somerton, 4 miles W., is a town of great antiquity, and at one time the residence of royalty, Ina, King of the West Saxons, and several other monarchs having held their courts there. There are some ruins of the castle said to have been built in the Saxon period, and in which the high-minded John, King of France, was imprisoned after his capture by Edward the Black Prince. The church is an ancient building, and there is a good free-school, a town-hall, a jail, and an inn, called the Red Lion.

Nine miles west is *Langport*, an ancient town, formerly a free borough, at the confluence of the Parret and the Yeo, and affording good fishing for eels. It has an Inn called the Swan.

Proceeding towards *Crewkerne* we leave, on our right, *South Petherton*, a small market-town on the Parret, and where many Roman coins have been dug up. Over the river is a bridge built by the parents of two children who were drowned there.

CREWKERNE is a market-town 132 miles from London, in a valley, watered by branches of the rivers Ax and Parret. The Church is a fine, cross-formed Gothic building, richly adorned with carved work, and from the centre rises a lofty embattled tower, surmounted by small turrets, and in the church-yard are some curious mural monuments with acrostic inscriptions. *Population*, 3789. *Inns*, the George and the Red Lion. *Market-day*, Saturday. *Fair*, Sept. 4th.

Seven miles south is *Beaminster*, in Dorsetshire, which has been nearly burnt down thrice in the two last centuries, but is now a handsome town. The church is a fine building, with a tower ornamented with carvings illustrative of the crucifixion, resurrection, and ascension; and containing a peal of eight bells. It has an inn called the George. It was the birth-place of Sprat, Bishop of Rochester.

Three miles north is *Hinton St. George*, the noble mansion of Earl Poulett, surrounded by fine plantations. The church contains some fine monuments.

Ilminster, 7 miles W., is an ancient town, privileged with a market in the Saxon times, but much injured by frequent conflagrations. It has a handsome Gothic Church, containing a monument to Nicholas Wadham and his wife, founders of Wadham College, Oxford. There is also a good market-house, a grammar school, and the George and Swan Inns. Near it is *Horton*, where is a spring much celebrated for efficacy in diseases of the eye.

Eight miles distant is *Chard*, formerly a borough, but long since disfranchised by neglect. The town-hall is an ancient Gothic building, formerly a

chapel; and the market-house is another ancient edifice, which, before the time of Edward III., was the assize-hall. The market has a very extensive row of shambles. The church is a handsome building, and there is an hospital for old parishioners. The town is watered by four conduits, to which the water is conveyed in leaden pipes from a fine spring. The Inns are the Angel, George, and the Red Lion.

Four miles beyond Chard is a beautiful prospect, on the left to the English Channel, and on the right to that of Bristol.

Leaving *Bath* for Wells, we proceed to *Dunkerton*, and on our left we have *Wellow*, where many Roman antiquities have been found, and where is *Woodeborough*, a very large barrow, and also a smaller one in which several stone coffins have been found. We then proceed through *Midsummer Norton* and *Emborrow*, to

WELLS, an ancient city and Bishop's see, 120 miles from London, at the base of the Mendip Hills, near the source of the river Ax, and deriving its name from a remarkable spring called St. Andrew's Well, which, rising near the bishop's palace, flows through the south-western part of the city. Here Ina, the celebrated King of Wessex, founded a collegiate church, which was subsequently endowed by Eynwulph, his successor; and, in the reign of Edward the Elder, Welis was created a bishop's see. This see was removed at different times to Bath and Glastonbury, but the chief seat has always ultimately returned to Wells. In the reign of Richard III. Bishop Fitzjocelyn constituted the city a free borough, but another charter was granted by Queen Elizabeth. It has returned two members to Parliament regularly since the time of Edward I., and is the county court for the east division of the shire, the seat of the summer assizes for the county, and of the quarter

sessions. The city is not very extensive, but the houses in general are well built, and several of them display elegance of structure, being of modern date, while there are others which have an antiquated appearance. There are four principal streets, which derive their appellations from the four verderies, into which the city is divided, and the whole is well paved and lighted. A handsome Gothic hexagonal conduit furnishes an abundant supply of water from St. Andrew's well. The town-hall is a convenient building, and stands on one side of the market-place. The Bishop's palace is an ancient castellated mansion, which with its moats, tower, and battlements, more resembles the fortress of a feudal chief than of a clerical dignitary. Among the prelates who have presided over the see have been Cardinal Wolsey; William Laud, afterwards Lord Primate, who was executed in the time of Charles I.; Thomas Ken, one of the seven protesting bishops under James II. and a nonjuror; and his successor Dr. Richard Kidder, who, together with his lady, was killed in the palace by the fall of a stack of chimneys during the memorable storm which happened in the night of Nov. 26th, 1703. The Cathedral is a magnificent cross-formed building, principally erected by Bishop Jocelyn in 1239, and chiefly in the decorated style. The west part, and the Lady Chapel are those portions which are most admired. One of the chapels, called Peter Lightfoot's, contains a curious old clock brought from Glastonbury Abbey, and which exhibits an astronomical dial, and a train of figures like armed knights, moved by the clock-work, so as to form a circular procession. King Ina is said to have been interred in the nave, and among the monuments are those of Bishop Beckington, in a chapel in the presbytery, with a recumbent statue in alabaster. On the south side of the Cathedral are the cloisters, which form a quadrangle. The chapter-house is a

handsome octangular building, with a groined roof, supported by a clustered pillar in the centre, and beneath it is a crypt. The church of St. Cuthbert is a large and handsome building, in the later pointed style, consisting of a nave, aisles, and choir, with a lofty square tower, ornamented with battlements and pinnacles. It contains several sepulchral chapels, some of which are of ancient date. There are meeting-houses for Baptists, Independents, and Wesleyans. There is a Collegiate school and a Free-school, endowed with £500 a year; an hospital endowed with £400 a year; and three sets of alms-houses. The only manufacture carried on in the city is that of knit stockings, but there are paper-mills in the neighbourhood. In that part of the city called Southover, in a woolcomber's shop, are some remains of the priory of St. John. The neighbourhood, particularly on the side of the Mendip Hills, abounds with objects of geological interest. Among the natives of Wells may be mentioned Dr. George Bell, Bishop of St. David's in 1709. Races take place annually in the neighbourhood of the city. *Population*, 6649. *Inns*, the Christopher and the Swan. *Market-days*, Wednesday and Saturday, and every 4th Saturday. *Fairs*, Jan. 6; May 14; July 6; Oct. 25; and Nov. 30.

At *Wookey*, 2 miles west, is the well-known hole or cave in the Mendip Hills, having a romantic entrance, and containing several apartments, from one of which runs a clear stream of water, the primary source of the River Ax.

GLASTONBURY is a market-town, 124 miles from London, near the centre of the county, in a spot encompassed by several branches of the river Brue, and called, by the Britons, Ynis Wytrim, or the Glassy Island, and by the Saxons, Avalon. The abbey from which it derived its splendour was, according to

tradition, founded by Joseph of Arimathea, who performed here all kinds of miracles, but was most probably begun as early as the fifth century by David, a British prelate, or else by Ina, King of Wessex, who laid out large sums on its embellishment. It was one of the mitred abbeys, and its revenues, at the dissolution, amounted to £3508. Many illustrious persons were interred in the church, including King Arthur, and King Edgar. The principal remains of it are the chapel of St. Joseph and the Abbot's kitchen. In 1087 John de Villula removed the See of Wells here, but it was subsequently restored. The town anciently sent members to parliament, but has long since lost that privilege; it is still incorporated. There are two churches; St. Benedict's in West Street, built by Abbot Beer; and St. John's, a handsome building, with a lofty and elegant tower, and with many niches, in which, however, only five statues remain. There are two meeting-houses for dissenters, and a free school. Among other objects of interest, are the Market Cross; the tower on a hill, called the Tor of St. Michael, once attached to a monastery, and where the last abbot was hanged by Henry VIII., a noted sea-mark for ships sailing in the Bristol Channel; the pump-room; and the curiously carved front of the George Inn, formerly an hospitium for pilgrims who visited the Abbey. The original thorn-bush, said to have sprung from Joseph's staff, and which blossomed at Christmas, has long since been destroyed, but many plants have been propagated from cuttings. It is found to belong to a variety of the *Crotægus Monogynia*, or common hawthorn, and was most probably brought originally from Palestine by the Crusaders. *Population*, 2984. *Inns*, The White Hart, and the George. *Market-day*, Tuesday. *Fairs*, Sept. 19 and Oct. 11.

From *Glastonbury* we follow a winding cross hilly

road through *Street* and *Walton* to *Ashcott*, near which the battle of *Sedgemoor* was fought, in which the unfortunate Duke of Monmouth was defeated and taken prisoner.

Passing through *Bawdrip*, we then arrive at

BRIDGEWATER, a borough and seaport, 139 miles from London, on the river Parret, over which is an iron bridge, which connects the town with the suburb of Eastover. It was constituted a free borough by King John in 1200, and was created a county by Henry 8th, which advantage, although not formally retained, still produces some privileges to the town, and in particular that no process can issue against its inhabitants from the sheriff of the county. Since the 23rd Edward I., it has sent two members to parliament. It was first garrisoned for the parliament in the Carlist wars, but was subsequently retaken by the Carlists and possessed by them until the termination of the conflict. The unfortunate Duke of Monmouth was here proclaimed King, and acted royalty for some time in the castle. The summer county assizes take place here alternately with Wells; the midsummer county sessions; also a court of record; and it is a polling-place for the county. The corporation has revenues of £10,000 a year, and the freemen are free of every place in England and Ireland except London and Dublin. The chief part of the town is on the west side of the river, and the streets, although irregular, are wide and otherwise well-built. The town-hall is a handsome building, and has a large cistern over it, with an engine by which the inhabitants are supplied with water. The church has the loftiest spire in the county, and an altar-piece by Guido, presented by the Hon. Anne Poulett. There is a grammar-school; a handsome free-school; and several dissenting meeting-houses. The quay, which is situated

on the north of the river, is large and commodious ; and the river is navigable up to the town for vessels of 200 tons burden, and for barges to Taunton and Langport. Like the Severn and other rivers of the British Channel, the Parret is subject to an occasional rise of nearly six fathoms, which visitation, termed the *bore*, sometimes produces much mischief to the shipping. In the Solway Frith it is also called the bore, and in the East of England the egre. An extensive Foreign and Colonial trade is carried on here with the United States, Canada, Newfoundland, the West Indies, and the Mediterranean, as also a very large coasting traffic with Wales and Ireland, in which coals form a large commodity. The markets and fairs are very good. The gallant and patriotic Admiral Robert Blake, one of our greatest naval commanders, was a native of this town. *Population*, 7807. *Inns*, the Royal Clarence, the George, and the Hotel ; *Market-days*, Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday ; *Fairs*, Second Friday in Lent ; June 24th ; Oct. 2nd and 3rd, and Dec. 28th.

About seven miles from *Bridgewater*, at the junction of the Tone with the Parret, is a small elevated spot called the Isle of Athelney, celebrated as the retreat of Alfred the Great, when temporarily subdued by the Danes, being surrounded by marshes, which, when flooded, rendered it nearly inaccessible. Here, when he recovered his authority, he founded the abbey of Athelney, for Benedictine monks, the abbot of whom enjoyed great privileges. Not a vestige of the building now remains ; but fragments of architecture and sculpture have been dug up, which show that it was a building of some consequence. Many curious relics of antiquity have been discovered here, and, among the rest, the head of a golden spear, supposed to have been the gift of Alfred to the abbey, and an amulet of enamel and

gold, now in the Ashmolean Museum, with a legend which expresses that it was made by command of that monarch.

We may make a pleasant tour along the coast from *Bridgewater*. *Watchet* is a small seaport with a pier, and is engaged in the herring fishery. It was burned several times by the Danes. *Dunster*, beyond it, was a place of some importance in the Saxon times, and was formerly a borough. It has an ancient church with a curious tower; a market-cross; the ruins of a priory of Benedictines, and of a tower in which Prynne was confined, and which was destroyed by Blake in the Carlist wars. The church was built by Henry VII. as a mark of gratitude to the inhabitants for the assistance they gave him at Bosworth Field. This part of the country is famous for its beautiful land and sea views. *Minehead* is a seaport and disfranchised borough, much frequented as a bathing-place, for which it unites many attractions. The church contains an ancient monument, supposed to be that of Henry de Bracton, Chief Justice in the reign of Henry III., and one of the earliest writers in English jurisprudence; and also a good alabaster statue of Queen Anne. There is a quay, a custom-house, and a free-school. On the shore great quantities of shell-fish are picked up. *Porlock* is also a sea-port and market-town, and is celebrated for the beauty of its scenery. The bay here extends about three miles along the shore, and in the centre is a decoy for catching ducks. In the time of the Saxons it was a royal residence; but is now a small place with an ancient church, a market-cross, and a pier. *Dunkery Beacon* is a hill of 1668 feet perpendicular height, and commanding on a fine day a view 500 miles in circumference. *Culbone* is seated in romantic scenery among high moun-

tains, so that the sun is not visible for three months in the year. The mountains abound with wild deer, foxes, and badgers, and a rivulet forms beautiful cascades. The church stands 400 feet above the level of the sea.

Proceeding on our road to *Taunton*, we pass *South Petherton*, formerly having a market, but which is now disused.

TAUNTON is a borough and market-town, 141 miles from London, situated on the river Thone, and supposed from the numerous antiquities found at different times to have been a Roman station. About the year 700 Ina, the King of the West Saxons, built a castle here, in which he held his first great council, but in 722 it was destroyed by his queen Ethelburga. Taunton is a borough by prescription, and has sent two members to parliament since the time of Edward I. In the reign of Henry VII. Perkin Warbeck took possession of the town and castle, which he quickly abandoned on the approach of the king's troops. In 1645 it was bravely defended by Blake, in a long siege against 10,000 Carlists under Lord Goring, until relieved by Fairfax. On the restoration its walls were so completely razed to the ground that even their site is not now known. Here the infamous Judge Jefferies and Kirk committed many of their butcheries after the battle of Sedgemoor. Taunton is the county court for the west division of the shire, a polling-place, the seat of the Lent assizes and Michaelmas quarter-sessions for the county, and also of a court of requests. The town is most delightfully situated in the vale of Taunton Dean, which is proverbial for the fertility of its soil and the temperature of its climate. The town is upwards of a mile in length, and the principal streets are spacious, well paved, and lighted with gas. The

houses are in general convenient and handsome, mostly built of brick, and supplied with excellent water. Over the river Thone is a handsome stone bridge of two arches. The castle is supposed to have been built by Gifford, bishop of Winchester in the reign of Henry I., and consists of a south front with a gateway in the centre, and a circular tower at the east end. The inner court yard is an irregular quadrangle, on the north and largest side of which are the county and other courts. It was formerly the residence of the bishops of Winchester, among whom were Cardinals Beaufort and Wolsey. The market-house contains the town-hall, coffee-room, reading-rooms, museum, assembly-rooms, billiard-rooms, and corn, fish, and other markets. There is a bridewell called the Nook. The church of St. James is a plain ancient building with a square tower erected in the 13th century, and was formerly the conventual church of the priory. The church of St. Mary Magdalen is a spacious and splendid edifice of the florid style, consisting of a nave, chancel, and five aisles, and containing an effigy of R. Gray, Esq., with a singular epitaph. The tower is a magnificent piece of workmanship, 153 feet high, commanding a fine view, and justly admired for its beautiful decorations. There is a handsome Catholic church of the Ionic order, with a portico supported by two pillars. There are places of worship for Unitarians, Baptists, Independents, Quakers, and two for Wesleyans. The convent of Franciscan nuns is a noble building, originally intended for a public hospital. There is a free grammar school, a free-school for boys and girls, two infant schools, and a school of industry. The Taunton and Somerset Institution, established in 1823, possesses a small but valuable library, and also a noble and spacious public reading and

news room. The Taunton and Somerset hospital contains four wards, and is capable of accommodating twenty-six patients. There is an eye infirmary, and lying-in charity, and many almshouses. The theatre is a neat building, generally open for two months in the year. The chief manufactures are crapes, persians, sarcenets, and mixed goods. There are two lace manufactories. The markets are well supplied, and the tolls let for 1400*l.* a-year. Since the construction of the Taunton and Bridgewater Canal, considerable quantities of Welsh coal have been brought to the town. Samuel Daniel, a poet, was born in this town in 1562; and also Henry Grove in 1683, a writer in the *Spectator*. *Population*, 11,139. *Inns*, the Castle street Hotel, the London, White Hart, and the George. *Market days*, Wednesday and Saturday. *Fairs*, June 17, and July 7.

Milverton, 8 miles distant, is a small ancient town, with a fine and spacious old church, amid a wooded country. It was the birthplace of John de Milverton, a Carmelite friar of Bristol, who died in 1480, and distinguished himself by his opposition to the doctrines of Wickliffe. Beyond *Milverton* 5 miles, is *Wiveliscombe*, a town of considerable antiquity, seated on a gentle eminence in an extensive valley, surrounded by lofty hills, which suddenly break into deep ravines. About a mile from it is an ancient encampment, called the *Castle*, of a circular form, and well preserved, occupying an eminence. Many Roman and Saxon coins, and other antiquities, have been discovered near it.

Seven miles from *Taunton* is *Wellington*, which gives the titles of Viscount, Earl, Marquess, and Duke to Arthur Wellesley, the Prince of Waterloo. The church is a handsome building of Gothic architecture, containing the monument of Sir John

Popham, Lord Chief Justice in the reigns of Elizabeth and James I. There is a chapel of ease; meeting-houses for Baptists, Independents, Quakers, and Wesleyans; and almshouses for twelve poor persons. The market-house is a handsome building, erected in 1833. On Blackdown Hill, just outside the town, is a lofty stone column to commemorate the battles of the Duke of Wellington. There are two inns, the White Hart and the Squirrel.

On leaving *Bath*, and resuming our course on the railway, we proceed upon a very beautiful Gothic viaduct, and pursue our journey, having the Avon as our companion during the rest of the journey. We make one continued descent to Bristol upon an inclined plane of 1 in 1320, or 4 feet per mile. This is one of the most interesting lines in the kingdom in an engineering point of view, from its presenting in the short compass of 11 miles nearly every variety of work, including five river bridges, and 30 road and occupation bridges. The line, indeed, from being restricted to the narrow valley of the Avon, presents one of the most interesting and engaging spectacles to the traveller, and is an admirable example of the talents of the engineer. Proceeding along a viaduct 15 feet in height, and crossing the Avon, we enter a cutting and an embankment, and proceed upon the Twerton embankment, having on our right hand Partis' College and the Victoria Column to

Twerton Station.

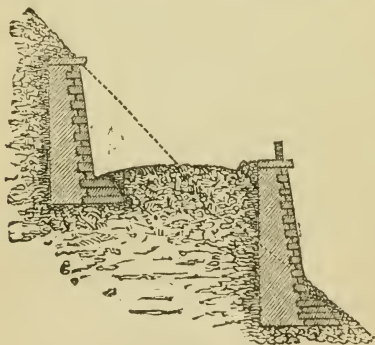
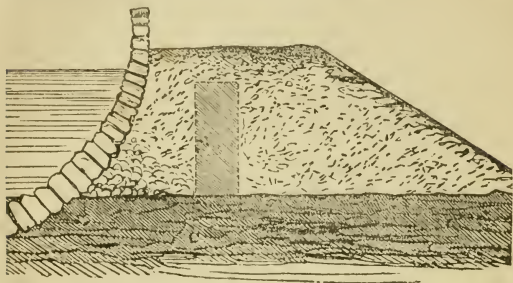
From London 108 miles.
From Bristol 9½ miles.



From Bath 1½ miles.
From Exeter 84½ miles.

We then enter a cutting through some loose soil, which, being very liable to fall, is kept up by a re-

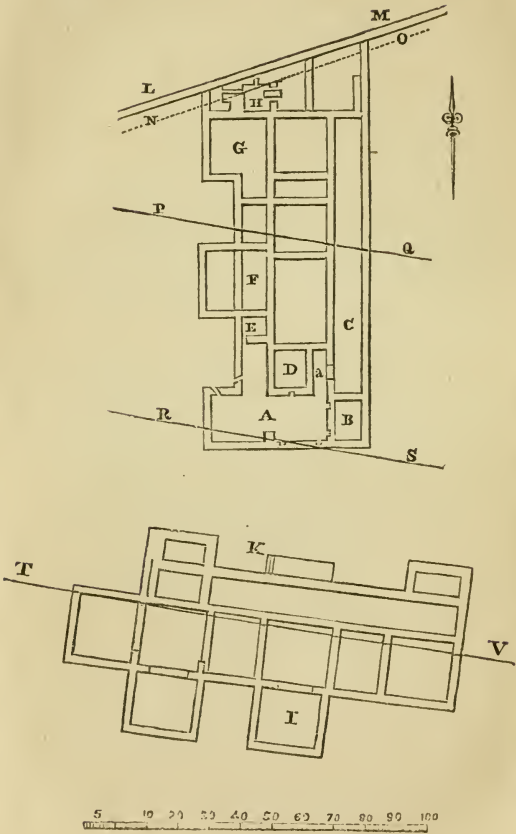
taining wall 50 feet high. The following cuts are examples of different retaining walls.



We next pass through the Twerton Tunnel, which is 780 feet in length, and has a pointed arch: then through a short cutting 50 feet deep, over a brook, and under an occupation bridge. Crossing a short embankment of about 20 feet high, we enter a cutting about a quarter of a mile in length, and 30 feet

deep, in which were found, in January, 1838, the remains of a Roman villa, supposed to have belonged, though without any appearance of probability, to the Roman governor of Bath. The walls were built of lias limestone, and of the best workmanship, and the dimensions of some of the walls seemed to indicate that the building was more than one story in height. Many curious pieces of metal work, hinges, and knives, fragments of vases, pottery, buck-horns, ox-skulls, leaden instruments, and glass were found among the ruins. The edifice was evidently destroyed by fire, the charcoal being perfectly visible. The wood-cuts on the following page, copied from the plan executed by order of the directors, exhibit the site and relative position of the two villas. The supposed apartments were,—

A, The triclinium, with a beautiful tessellated pavement, representing, in the central compartment, the poet Orpheus with his lyre, charming the wild beasts, one of which is leaping against him. The other animals are encircled with a guilloche of the usual colour, while various devices, consisting of the lozenge and fret, form a border. At the division of the subject, in the centre of a foliated scroll, is a head in a circular figure. At *a* an iron frame was found. B, The cœnatium, or supper-room, in good preservation, paved. C, A long passage, perhaps appropriated as cubicula, or bed-rooms, partly paved. D, The pavement, in fine preservation. E, A fine pavement, which was removed. F, A vase found. G, The hypocaust, or bath-room, from which brick tubes or funnels were found communicating to the other apartments, for the purpose of warming and ventilating them. H, Room with small brick pillars. I, Lead found. K, Steps. L M, Turnpike-road from Bristol to Bath. N O, Division of Ditto. P Q, and T V, Boundary of Great Western Railway property. R S, Central line of railway.



We now continue our road through the cutting, in which some fossil remains of elephants were found. On our right lies the classic scene of Kelston, with its reminiscences of Ariosto and the two Haringtons. We now pass under the turnpike-road from Bristol to Bath, which crosses the line by a bridge. Our next stage is upon the Saltford embankment, nearly $1\frac{3}{4}$ miles in length, and of a height of about 20 feet, passing over a large culvert at *Corston Brook*, and six road bridges. The station before us is a small intermediate station, for the use of the inhabitants of Saltford and the neighbouring brass-works.

Saltford Intermediate Station.

From London 110 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles.
From Bristol 6 $\frac{3}{4}$ miles.



From Bath 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles.
From Exeter 83 $\frac{3}{4}$ miles.

Before us we have the Gothic archway of the Saltford tunnel, which we approach by a deep cutting of 60 feet, and a quarter of a mile in length. The Saltford tunnel is 480 feet long, and on emerging from it we find ourselves in a deep cutting, and then passing for a short time level with the neighbouring country, passing under a beautiful bridge, in the pointed style ($5\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Bristol), we run upon an embankment about 15 feet high, and three-quarters of a mile long, passing over two culverts, and under two occupation bridges. Again we come upon the ground level, and then we pass over a road-bridge in the pointed style, and afterwards entering upon a high embankment, cross the little river Char by a handsome one-arch bridge of Penant stone, of 30 feet span, and this brings us to

Keynsham Station.

From London 110½ miles.

From Bath 4½ miles.

	<i>Miles.</i>		<i>Miles.</i>
To Corston	4	To Margotsfield	6
To High Littleton ...	8	To Kelweston	4
To Clutton	9		



From Bristol 7 miles.

From Exeter 82 miles.

From London 117½ miles.

KEYNSHAM is a market-town, 114 miles from London, situated at the junction of the Avon and the Char. It is supposed to derive its name from the Cangi, a British tribe, or from Keyna, daughter of Bragan, prince of Brecknockshire, who is said to have founded the town in a wild forest. The petty session for the hundred is holden here. The town is built on a rock, full of ammonites, and consists of one street, nearly a mile in length, of which the houses are generally in the Tudor style. The church formerly belonged to a priory of black canons, founded by William, Earl of Gloucester, and is a large handsome building, with a fine lofty Gothic tower, with eight bells, and containing many curious and ancient monuments, particularly one to Sir Thomas Bridges. Here is a good charity-school. The Avon is crossed by a stone bridge of fifteen arches, communicating with Gloucestershire, and there is another over the Char. The principal employment of the inhabitants is spinning, matting, and making woad. *Population*, 2142. *Inns*, the Lamb and Lark, and the Crown. *Market-day*, Thursday. *Fairs*, March 24, and August 15.

Crossing the Avon into Gloucestershire, we have on our left *Hanham*, where the many Roman remains found show that a station and camp formerly existed. We then come to the river Boyd,

and village of *Bitton*, where there are many flatting-mills, collieries, and a great deal of iron ore. We then pass through a very interesting geological district, and have on our right *Abstone*, with rock diamonds, belemnites, serpentine, and Roman antiquities; *Siston*, where tin ore has been found, and there are brass and saltpetre manufactories; and *Pucklechurch*, formerly the residence of the Anglo-Saxon kings. *Mangotsfield* has a number of coal works.

A tour we may make in Somersetshire is to *High Lyttleton*, when we proceed to *Marksbury*, where we have on our left *Stantonbury Hill*, commanding a fine view of Bath and the vale of Avon, and on which is an extensive and ancient camp, containing within its ramparts upwards of thirty acres.

We now enter upon our last stage to *Bristol*, and passing under a handsome stone askew bridge, in the pointed style, under the turnpike-road to Bilton and Gloucester, come into a cutting in the lias formation, about 20 feet deep, and a quarter of a mile long. We afterwards emerge on an embankment over *Keynsham Hams*, 30 feet in height, and three-quarters of a mile long, and commanding a fine view over the rich shores of the winding Avon. The next cutting is through the hard sandstone, called Pennant stone, and is in some places 70 feet deep. It is taken through a gallery, and under an archway in the rock, and is one of the most interesting works on the line. The embankment, which is our next step, is only three miles from Bristol, and passes over a small private railway, and leads us along a wood for the half mile of its course. This leads us by a cutting 60 feet deep through the solid rock to the *Brislington Tunnel*, five-eighths of a mile long, and then entering a second tunnel, 462 feet long, we come into a small secluded valley. To our left lies *Brislington*, in the churchyard of

which is a tombstone, with an inscription to Thomas Newman, aged 153. We now come to the last and grand tunnel, 330 yards long, 30 feet high, and 30 feet wide, and leave it by a noble circular arch, enriched with a massive cable twist moulding, and supported by plain shafts of fine proportions. We are then brought into a perpendicular cutting in the red sandstone, about 50 feet deep, and 110 long, and next pass over an occupation bridge, which leads us to the grand bridge over the Avon, consisting of three arches of stone, in the pointed style. This ends at St. Philip's embankment, 18 feet high, and we then run on a short viaduct across the harbour by a handsome stone bridge, of two arches, in the pointed style, and along another short viaduct to the Temple Meads Dépôt, which is bounded by the harbour and the London road, and contains twenty acres.

Bristol Station.

From London 117½ miles.

	<i>Miles.</i>
To Keynsham	4½
To Shepton Mallet ..	19
To Wells	18
To Uxbridge	17
To Bridgewater	34
To Weston	19
To Clevedon	12½
To Portishead	13

From Bath 11 miles.



	<i>Miles.</i>
To Chipping Sodbury	10
To Wickwar	13
To Gloucester	34
To Thornbury	14
To Berkeley	21
To Chepstow	16
To Newport	20

From Exeter 75 miles.

GUIDE TO BRISTOL, CLIFTON, AND THE HOTWELLS.

BRISTOL is a city and county of itself, 114 miles from London, near the confluence of the Frome and the Avon with the Severn.

According to poetical tradition, Bristol was founded three and sixty years before Christ, by Brennus, leader of the Gauls, and conqueror of Rome, son of Malmutius, first king of the Britons. Brennus was the brother of Belinus, from whom Billingsgate takes its name, and they, like Romulus and Remus, quarrelled, but their mother, interfering, desired them to plunge their spears into her bosom, which affecting appeal was the means of their reconciliation. The figures of the brothers are carved on the south side of St. John's church. It seems to have been called *Caer Brito* by the Britons. About the year 50, the Romans captured this place under Ostorius Scapula in the reign of Claudius, and erected a camp at Clifton called *Abone*. Here they made war upon and extirpated the *Cangi*, a brave British tribe inhabiting Somersetshire. Bristol was fortified by the Romans, and is mentioned by Gildas as fortified in 430; in 620 Nennius, and in 734 Bede give the same testimony. In the sixth century St. Jordan, a follower of St. Augustine, preached the gospel here. In 876 Alfred defeated the Danes here; and in the year 915 the Danes committed many depredations in this quarter, which induced Edward the Elder to build a castle here. Under the Saxons, it was long governed by hereditary chiefs, of whom one

of the last and principal was Brictric, ambassador of Edward the Confessor at the court of Flanders. In 1063, Harold, then Duke of Kent and Sussex, and afterwards king, embarked with his fleet at Bristol to invade Wales, to take revenge on Griffith, king of that country. In Domesday Book, the inhabitants are styled burgesses, and were rated higher than any city in England, except London, York, and Winchester. In 1090 Bristol was the seat of a great slave-trade with Ireland, as it was afterwards with Africa, but it was then suppressed by Wulfstan, Bishop of Worcester. In the reign of Stephen, Robert Rufus, Earl of Gloucester, built a castle here, which was long famous for its strength, and was destroyed by Oliver Cromwell in 1655. Here the Empress Maud sometimes resided, Stephen was imprisoned, Henry II. was brought up, and Dermot King of Leinster came to seek refuge. Henry II. gave permission to the inhabitants to inhabit Dublin, where many streets are named after them. King John, who was hereditary lord of Bristol, placed Henry III. here to be educated, and confined his niece Eleanor of Brittany, the right heiress of the throne, for forty years in the castle. John severely oppressed the Jews of this place, particularly one Abraham, from whom he drew seven teeth, and exacted 10,000 marks. In 1215 Guallo, the Pope's Legate, held a council at Bristol, in which Lewis the Dauphin was excommunicated. In 1263 Edward I., when prince, was confined in the castle. In 1272 there were twelve furnaces at Bristol for melting silver. In 1283 Edward I. held a great council here. In 1326 the city was taken by Queen Isabel, the Spensers hanged, and Edward II. deposed. Edward III. in 1373 erected the city into a separate county. In 1397 it was taken by Henry of Lancaster, afterwards king. In 1422 a mint was established, although coins had been before struck in

the city by Canute the Great. Bristol was visited by several princes of the houses of York and Lancaster, and Henry VII. kept his court there. This monarch gave to the city his own sword, which is still preserved, and granted charters to Cabot and others who discovered Newfoundland and North America. In 1541 Henry VIII. erected a bishop's see. Queen Elizabeth paid a visit to the city in 1573, and several voyages of discovery were undertaken by the Bristol men in her reign, and in 1609 John Guy of Bristol colonized Newfoundland. In 1613 Anne, queen of James I., arrived in great state. Bristol, suffering from the Carlist oppressions, declared for the Parliament, but in 1643, after a gallant defence, was taken by Prince Rupert. In 1645 it was delivered by Fairfax, who took possession of all the Carlist stores. After the battle of Worcester, Charles II. passed through Bristol, disguised as a servant, riding before Mrs. Lane, on his escape to France. In 1656 James Nailor, a fanatic, personated Jesus Christ, and entered Bristol on a donkey, attended by women and men singing Hosannah. In 1657 the Lord Protector Richard Cromwell paid a royal visit to Bristol, and in 1663 Charles II. and his suite. In 1685 Judge Jeffreys committed some of his atrocities here. In 1690 William III. paid the city a visit, and in 1695 a mint was set up, where Wood's halfpence were coined. In 1702 and 1710 Queen Anne also paid it a visit, and in 1733 Frederick Prince of Wales. In 1749, 1752, and 1792 dreadful riots occurred. In 1807 George, Prince of Wales, paid a visit to the city, in 1815 the Prince of Orange, and in 1817 Queen Charlotte. In 1831 dreadful riots occurred, during three days, caused by Sir Charles Wetherell, during which the Bishop's Palace, the Mansion House, the Custom House, the Excise Office, New Jail, Gloucester Prison, and nearly fifty private houses and ware-

houses, were destroyed, and several lives lost. In 1837 a meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science was held in the city, when Mr. Crosse announced his wonderful electrical discoveries, and Dr. Lardner pronounced Atlantic steam navigation impossible. In 1838 the Great Western steam-ship started on her first voyage across the Atlantic deep to the United States.

Bristol was long next to London for trade, and may still claim without dispute the title of metropolis of the west. It is the third city of England in trade, and has lately received great lustre from having carried into execution Atlantic steam navigation. The city, like Rome, stands on seven hills, and has a highly picturesque appearance. It is nearly 10 miles in circumference, 3 miles from east to west, $2\frac{1}{2}$ from north to south, and covers 1600 acres. The population is about 120,000.

The city contains nearly a thousand streets, squares, &c.; ten markets, and 470 public-houses, besides beer-shops. The old city has been much improved, and Clifton forms quite an aristocratic quarter. It is well-lighted with gas, paved, and supplied with water.

The number of houses of ill fame is 150; houses frequented by prostitutes, 174; thieves' houses, 109; and the population of bad character is one in 91.

The corporation consists of a high steward, which office has been filled by the protectors Somerset and Cromwell, and is now occupied by the Duke of Beaufort; a mayor, 16 aldermen, and 48 town-councillors. The mayor has the usual emblems of state and high precedence within the city, and used to be allowed 1500*l.* a-year. Besides these are the sheriff and his deputy, recorder, town-clerk, treasurer, city solicitor, sword-bearer, water-bailiff, superintendent of police, &c. Two members have been sent to parliament since the 23rd Edward I. The police force exceeds

200 men, and they have four stations. The episcopal see is now united to Gloucester. The jurisdiction of the city extends from Temple Meads to the Bristol Channel, and it is exempted by charter of Edward IV. from the jurisdiction of the Admiral of England. The city gives the title of Marquis to the family of Hervey. The assizes are held here, the recorder holds quarter-sessions, and there are three courts of requests.

The advantages of Bristol in respect to trade are very great, as the tide rises fifty feet, and it enjoys communication by canal and railway with every part of the island. The trade is principally to the West Indies, Spain and Portugal, the United States and Newfoundland. Cotton works have recently been established, and there are manufactories of brass, copper, &c., lead, patent shot, iron, pottery, glass, soap, tobacco, snuff, hats, and floorcloth, distilleries and sugar refineries. Patent shot was first manufactured here. The neighbouring coalfields are an immense advantage.

The COUNCIL HOUSE, Corn Street, contains the mayor's court, and is a handsome building, with a fine figure of Justice by Baily.

The GUILDHALL, in Broad Street, was built about the time of Richard II., and has a statue of Charles II. In it are held the assizes and quarter-sessions. Adjoining is St. George's Chapel.

The CUSTOM HOUSE is a handsome building recently erected.

The EXCISE OFFICE, having been destroyed by the rioters, has been rebuilt.

The POST OFFICE forms a wing to the Exchange.

The JAIL is near Bathurst Basin, and is capable of containing 200 prisoners, who are classified in ten divisions. It is 358 feet long, and includes four wings, governor's house, treadmill, chapel, &c.

The BRIDEWELL stands in Bridewell Lane, and is one of the buildings re-erected since the riots.

The EXCHANGE, in Corn Street, is a magnificent building, erected at the expense of the Chamber of Bristol by Wood, at a cost of 50,000*l.* In the interior is a peristyle of the Corinthian order, 90 feet by 80, which is used as a corn-market.

The COMMERCIAL ROOMS, Corn Street, have an Ionic portico of four columns, with a bas-relief by Bubb.

The MERCHANTS' HALL, King Street, contains a bust of George III., and a portrait of Edward Colston.

COOPER'S HALL, King Street, is a handsome building, now used as a warehouse.

BACK HALL, Baldwin Street, is the leather-market.

MERCHANT TAILORS' HALL, Broad Street, is let out in offices.

The CATHEDRAL, on College Green, dedicated to the Trinity, was formerly the collegiate church of the Augustine monks, and was founded by Robert Fitzharding, ancestor of the Berkeley family, in the reign of Stephen. Its length is 175 feet, breadth of the transept 128 feet, breadth of the nave and aisles 73 feet, and height of tower 140 feet. It has been lately much improved by the spirited exertions of the dean, and many ancient remains restored and repaired. The cathedral service is well performed. There are many monuments of persons snatched away by consumption, who had in vain sought relief from the waters. Among the monuments are those of Mrs. Draper, the Eliza of Sterne, by Bacon; Harriet Hesketh, the friend of Cowper; Mary, the wife of Mason the poet, with a celebrated epitaph; Rev. Mr. Love, with an epitaph by Mrs. Hannah More; Mrs. Elwyn, by Chantrey; Dr. Joseph Butler, Bishop of Bristol and Durham, with an

epitaph by Southey; Mrs. Middleton, by Baily; Dr. Gray, the last bishop; Bird, the painter, R.A.; General Stuart, the hero of Maida; Powel, the actor, with an epitaph by Colman; Robert Fitzharding, the founder, and Eva, his wife, with an altar-tomb; three recumbent figures of abbots; another of Sir Charles Vaughan; Mrs. Vernon, by Bacon; Colonel Gore, &c.

ST. MARY'S, REDCLIFFE, is esteemed one of the finest parochial churches in England, and has a greater resemblance to what the French call the flamboyant style than to the usual English styles. It was begun in 1294, completed in 1376, and beautified by William Canynge, a merchant of Bristol. It is in the form of a cross, resembling a cathedral, and was formerly collegiate. The west front is very fine, and the whole is deservedly admired. The altar is decorated with three paintings by Hogarth, representing the entombment and resurrection; and a picture by Tresham, representing Christ raising a sick person to life. Among the tombs are two of Canynge and his wife, giving a list of his ships; Sir William Penn, the conqueror of Jamaica, and father of the founder of Pennsylvania; Mrs. Little, with an epitaph by Mrs. Hannah More; and Barrett, the historian of Bristol. The tower is 200 feet high, and contains a ring of eight bells, one of which weighs 7000 lbs. The church is 239 feet long, and 117 broad across the transepts. A great peculiarity and beauty is, that the transepts have a nave and aisles similar to the body of the church, like the cathedral of Coutances in Brittany. The organ is fine, the font is of white marble, and the reading-desk is a fine brass eagle. Among other curiosities are the throne, for the mayor and corporation; the little pillars in the north porch, called the dumb organs, which when struck give out a sound; the muniment-room, the scene of many events of Chatterton's life;

a large bone called the rib of the Dun Cow slain by Guy, Earl of Warwick; and the armour of Admiral Penn.

ALL SAINTS, or ALL HALLOWS, Corn Street, is a neat ancient Gothic building, with a Corinthian tower, having a dome with a gilt ball, and cross thereon, containing eight bells. The church has three aisles, and the interior is elegant; the altar-piece is the Salutation by Simmons. Here is the tomb of Edward Colston, who expended nearly a hundred thousand pounds on public charities. The statue represents him in a recumbent posture, and is by Ruysbach. There are also monuments to Thomas Colston, and to Sir John Duddleston.

ST. AUGUSTINE'S THE LESS, College Green, is a spacious Gothic church, built about 1500, and consists of three aisles, with a fine organ and a beautiful altar-piece. In the churchyard is the tomb of Sir William Draper, the antagonist of Junius.

ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST'S, BEDMINSTER, is an ancient building, with a nave, chancel, and north aisle; a large square tower; an altar-piece; and a monument to the family of Grinfield.

CHRIST CHURCH AND ST. AUDEON'S, Wine Street, erected in 1790, has a handsome Ionic spire, containing ten bells, and surmounted by a gilded dragon. The altar-piece represents the Ascension, and over it is a fine painted window by Egginton.

ST. JAMES'S is one of the most ancient churches in Bristol, and was built in 1130. It contains some interesting Saxon arches, and an altar-piece of the Transfiguration. In it were buried Robert Rufus, Earl of Gloucester, son of Henry I., the Princess Eleanor of Brittany, heiress to the English crown, and Sir Charles and Lady Somerset, who have a handsome tomb.

ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST'S, Nelson Street, is a handsome church with a curious spire, standing on an

ancient gateway of the city, with the two statues of Brennus and Belinus, and containing a peal of six bells. In it are the tombs of Frampton, the founder, and of Thomas Rowley.

ST. MARK'S, or the *Mayor's Chapel*, College Green, was formerly a collegiate church, and founded in 1230, by the Gaunts and Gournays, whose tombs are to be seen. The tower has a peal of six bells. The whole church was restored in 1820, and contains an altar-piece of a Pieta, by King, a painted window by Pearson, and the Mayor's throne. There are several ancient monuments, and the infamous Captain William Bedlow, of Popish-plot notoriety, was buried here.

ST. MARY-LE-PORTE was founded in 1170, by William Earl of Gloucester, and is a handsome building with a tower and a peal of eight bells, a brazen eagle, weighing 692 lbs. formerly in the cathedral, and several monuments.

ST. MICHAEL'S was built in 1777, and is a modern building in bad Gothic, with an old tower containing six bells, one of the best organs in Bristol, and some curious punning epitaphs on the Ashes.

ST. NICHOLAS was rebuilt in 1768, and is in the modern Gothic, with a tower 202 feet high, the crypt of the old church, with many ancient monuments, and the tomb of Alderman Whitson. The head of Philippa, Queen of Edward III., is said to be preserved in the crypt.

ST. PAUL'S, Portland Square, built in 1794, is an elegant Gothic structure, with a tower 169 feet high, and an altar-piece of St. Paul preaching at Athens, by Bird.

ST. PETER AND ST. PAUL'S, Peter Street, is an ancient Gothic building, with a tower with eight bells, and several monuments. In the churchyard is buried the unfortunate Savage, the poet.

ST. PHILIP AND JACOB'S, Old Market, is an old

Gothic building, with a peal of eight bells, and a bust, said to be Duke Robert of Normandy.

ST GEORGE'S, Kingswood, built in 1752, is a handsome building with a lofty square tower.

ST. STEPHEN'S, Clare Street, was built about 1470, and has a tower 140 feet high, with eight bells, an altar-piece by Ross, and the tomb of Sergeant Snigge. The tower is a much-admired specimen of the florid Gothic.

TEMPLE, OR HOLY CROSS CHURCH, near the Railway Station, founded about the year 1145, is the largest church in Bristol next to Redcliffe, and belonged to the Templars. It is 159 feet long, 59 wide, and 50 high, and has a curious ancient brass sconce and a celebrated leaning tower.

ST. THOMAS'S, St. Thomas Street, is a modern building with an ancient tower, and has a fine altar-piece of the Temptation of St. Thomas, by King.

ST. WERBURGH'S, Corn Street, was rebuilt in the Gothic style in 1761, with the old tower containing six bells, and the tomb of Nicholas Thorne, founder of the Grammar School.

Clifton Church, stands on the crown of a hill, and has nothing worthy of attention.

Trinity Church, Hotwell Road, was built in 1830, and is in the Tuscan style, by Cockerell.

Bedminster New Church is near Bathurst Basin, and is a recent erection.

St. Matthew's, Kingsdown, was built in 1835, and is a large and handsome building.

Holy Trinity, West Street, was built in 1832.

Dowry Square Chapel, is a plain building, with a tomb to Mrs. Storehouse, and an epitaph by Mrs. Hannah More.

Foster's Chapel, dedicated to the Three Kings of Cologne, is in Steep Street, and was founded in 1481.

Trinity Chapel, Lawford's Place, is a neat modern building in the Gothic style.

Colston's Chapel, St. Michael's Hill, is attached to Colston's Almshouses.

Bristol is remarkable for good churches and organs, and for its steeples and rings of bells. It has two peals of ten, nine of eight, and four of six, making above a hundred bells rung in peal.

The JEWS' SYNAGOGUE, Temple Street, was formerly the Weavers' Hall, and is finely fitted up.

The CATHOLIC CHURCH, Frenchard Street, is a spacious Gothic building, with an elegant altar. Here is buried O'Brien, the Irish Giant, who was exactly eight feet high.

The *Catholic Church*, Meridian Place, Clifton, has been recently erected.

The *Unitarian Chapel*, Lewin's Mead, is an elegant edifice in the Ionic style.

The *Baptist Chapels* are Broad Mead, a fine large building; Old King Street, with a lofty pediment; Counter Slip, Temple Street, the floor of which is an inclined plane; Pithay and Thrissel Street. There are also Baptist congregations of different connexions in Bethesda Chapel, Great George Street, Park Street, and Newfoundland Street.

The Independents have chapels in Castle Green, which is an elegant structure; Bridge Street, with a Gothic front; Zion Chapel, Bedminster; Hope Chapel, Clifton, with monuments of the Countess of Glenorchy and Lady Hope; Lower Castle Street, for the Welsh; Brunswick Square; Anvil Square; and Kingsland Road.

The Quaker's meeting-houses are neat buildings, in Rosemary Street and Temple Street.

The *Moravian Chapel*, Upper Maudlin Street, is a neat modern structure, with a good organ.

The Wesleyans have numerous chapels: Old King Street, Portland Chapel, Kingsdown; St. Philip's, Old Market Street; Langton Street; Hotwell Road; Shim Lane; Baptist Mills; and

Cumberland Basin. The Welsh chapel is in Broadmead, and there is a floating-chapel for seamen.

The Whitfieldites have the tabernacle in Penn Street.

The Huntingdonians have a new chapel in Lodge Street.

In St. James's Park is New Jerusalem Church.

The BRISTOL INSTITUTION, Park Street, is a handsome and interesting building. The annual subscription is two guineas. The library is good, and there is a reading-room, laboratory, and lectures. The museum is worthy of the city, and contains a fine collection of casts from the antique, geology, and natural history. It contains that admirable work, the Eve at the Fountain, by Baily, a native of Bristol, and busts of Sir Thomas Lawrence, Byron, and Campbell, also by that artist, and of Watt by Chantrey. In it are held good exhibitions of the ancient masters, and of modern works of art, and the meetings of the Philosophical Society, which includes among its resident members, Conybeare, the geologist, and Pritchard, the philosopher.

The MECHANICS' INSTITUTION, Broadmead, has a good library, small museum, and courses of lectures.

The BRISTOL LIBRARY is a handsome building, in King Street, and was founded in 1615 as a public library. It is now a subscription library, and contains a good collection of books, and Callcott's museum of geology and natural history.

The ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS, on Clifton Downs, were opened in 1836, and it is intended to unite with them a botanic garden. The collection is very fine, and the admission fee to non-members is, as usual, one shilling each.

The *Medical School* is attached to the Bristol Infirmary.

The *Bristol Botanical and Horticultural Society*, Park Street, hold five annual exhibitions,

The *Florists' Society* meet in Montague tavern, and hold annual exhibitions.

Mr. Acraman, of Lower Crescent, Clifton, very kindly allows the public to see his valuable collection of works of the great masters.

There are two masonic halls in Bristol, one in Bridge Street, which is splendidly fitted up, and another in Broad Street, and several lodges.

BRISTOL COLLEGE, Park Row, Lodge Street, has a vice-principal and professor of mathematics, and is upon the plan of the colleges of Winchester, Eton, and Westminster.

BAPTIST COLLEGE, Stoke's Croft, is for the education of Baptist missionaries, and was founded in 1770. It has a good library, and curious museum, which can be visited.

City Grammar School, Unity Street, College Green, is a large building, with two masters and several endowments.

The *College Grammar School*, College Square, is for the children of the choir.

Queen Elizabeth's Grammar School, Redcliff Church, has several endowments, and a statue of the founder.

There are besides the *City School*, Christmas Street; *Colston's School*, St. Augustine's Place, for the maintenance of 100 boys, in which Chatterton was brought up; *Temple Street School*; *Merchants' Hall School*, King Street, in which navigation is taught; *Red Maids' School*, College Green, for the maintenance of forty girls; *Queen Elizabeth's Hospital*; *Temple School*, for maintaining forty girls; *Redcliffe Charity School*, Pile Street; *Presbyterian Charity School*, Stoke's Croft, Temple Street, for boys and girls; *Redcliffe Hill Girls' School*; *Ell-ridge's Girls' School*; *Dissenters' Charity School*, Baker's Hall, Quakers' Friars; *St. Michael's Hill*, for boys and girls; *St. Michael's School*, Trenchard Street, for boys and girls; *Lancasterian School*,

Redcross Street; *Wesleyan Charity School*, for boys and girls; *St. James's Benevolent School*, for boys and girls; *Diocesan, or National School*, Nelson Street; *Marine School*, Queen Square; *St. Augustine's School*, for boys and girls; *Unitarian Charity School*, Stoke's Croft; *St. Michael's National School*; and several infant and Sunday schools.

There are besides an *Adult School Society*, which has 1300 persons under instruction, a *Methodist Sunday School Society*, and a *Clerical Education Society*, for educating ministers for the Church.

ST. PETER'S HOSPITAL, St. Peter's Street, was formerly the Mint, and is the general hospital for the poor. There is also a branch at Stapleton.

BRISTOL INFIRMARY, Marlborough Street, is for casualties, and can receive 200 patients. The casualties in a year are 300, and the surgical operations 67. It contains Smith's museum, a library and theatre.

BRISTOL GENERAL HOSPITAL, Guinea Street, is for the sick and lame poor, and has a female stipendiary ward for receiving such persons as desire to contribute towards the expenses, and a self-supporting dispensary.

Bristol Dispensary, North Street, is for giving out-door relief, as is *Clifton Dispensary*, Dowry Square.

The *Institution for Diseases of the Eye* is in Lower Maudlin Street, and another in Frogmore Street.

Blind Asylum, Park Street, has an episcopal chapel, and is famous for the sale of baskets.

There are besides a *Stranger's Friend Society*; *Friend in Need Society*; *Lying-in Institution*, two *Dorcas Societies*, and a *Misericordia Society*, for the same objects; *Humane Society*; *Female Penitentiary*, Upper Maudlin Street, and *Refuge Society*, Lower Castle Street.

The alms-houses are, *All Saints*; *Merchants*; *Colston's*, with a chapel; *Trinity* (two); *St. Ni-*

cholas; Foster's; Stephen's (two); Merchant Tailors'; Ridley's; St. John's; Burton's; Presbyterian; Baptist (two); Quakers'; White's; St. James's; Gift-house; St. James Back; Tucker's Hall; Redcliff; Redcliff Hill; House of Mercy; St. Philip's; and Weavers' Hall.

The *Orphan Girls' Asylum*, Hook's Mills, is for 40 girls, and has a chapel.

Reynolds's Commemoration Society, is a charitable society, to supply the place of the benevolence of Richard Reynolds, a Quaker. *Whitson's Charity* is managed by trustees. The *Grateful, Anchor, and Dolphin Societies* are in commemoration of the great philanthropist, Edward Colston. The *Society of Captains of the Port* is for the benefit of their widows; and the *Gloucestershire Society* is for apprenticing poor boys.

The THEATRE ROYAL, King Street, was much admired by Garrick, and was opened in 1766. It has a royal patent. The season is from December to May. Macready's father and mother were long the managers.

The ASSEMBLY ROOMS, Princes Street, has a front of four double columns of the Corinthian order.

The VICTORIA ROOMS form a fine building by Dyer. They are intended for public meetings, concerts, &c.

Clifton has been long known for its warm mineral spring, which rises from an aperture in the rock ten feet below low water-mark, and discharges about 40 gallons a minute. Its temperature is about 76°; and, according to an analysis of Dr. Higgins, the residuum of a Winchester gallon contains of

	dwts. grs.	
Sulphate of lime	0	8½
Carbonate of lime	1	12¾
Muriate of magnesia	0	5¾
Muriate of soda	0	6½

A new analysis would very probably discover the presence of iodine. The waters are highly celebrated for alleviating and curing consumption.

THE HOTWELL HOUSE is of the Tuscan order, and contains a pump-room, and hot and cold baths. Here the skim-milk poetess, Ann Yearsley, the rival of Mrs. Hannah More, for some years kept a circulating library.

SION SPRING, Clifton, was discovered in 1796 by Mr. Morgan. It has a pump-room and baths.

GLOUCESTER HOTEL, Clifton, has an assembly-room 90 feet long, 35 wide, and 30 high.

CLIFTON HOTEL, Mall, Clifton, has also assembly and card-rooms.

SALINE MINERAL SPRING, Mardyke, has hot and cold baths.

THE ARCADES extend from St. James's Barton to Broadmead, and are 600 feet long, containing numerous shops.

CLIFTON SUSPENSION BRIDGE is a magnificent work under the direction of Brunel, the eminent engineer of the Great Western Railway, and is 700 feet between the points of suspension, 630 feet of suspended roadway, 230 feet high, and 34 wide.

WEST'S OBSERVATORY is a tower at Clifton, with several good instruments, and an extensive view. It is much frequented by visitors. From it is a descent to the *Giant's Cave*, 220 feet above high-water mark.

The *Gateway* in College Green is a noble specimen of the Saxon, and deservedly admired. The *Tower Gateway* is a plain arch in the city wall, at St. John's Steps.

The Bridges are, besides the Clifton, *St. Giles's*, of two arches across the Frome; *Old Bristol Bridge*, of three arches, one of 55 feet span; and 13 others over the Frome, besides those across the new river.

The *Quay* is a mile long, and has a depth for ships of 500 tons.

Cumberland and Bathurst Basins are noble docks, and cost 600,000*l.*

The squares are, *Portland*; *Brunswick*; *Queen Square*, of seven acres and a quarter, and containing a fine equestrian statue of William III. by Rysbrach; *King's Square*; *St. James's*; *Somerset*; *Berkley*; *College Green*; *Hope Square*; *Dowry Square*, and some others.

The markets are *High Street*, for butter, poultry, &c.; *St. Nicholas Street*, for meat, poultry, &c., *Union Street*, for meat, and fish; *Welsh Back*, for poultry, fruit, &c.; *Nicholas Street*, for fish; corn and flour, in the Exchange; cattle, New Cut, for 7000 sheep, 5000 pigs, and 300 horses; cheese, Maryport Street; leather in Back Hall; and hay, straw, and coal, St. James's Churchyard.

There is a *Gas Company*, an *Oil Gas Company*, a *Branch Bank of England*, three Joint Stock Banks, two Private Banks, a Savings Bank, and thirty-eight Insurance Offices.

Bristol has at all times held a high station in the annals of literature, science, and art, and from her shores Dublin was colonized, Cabot sailed to discover North America, Newfoundland was settled, James sailed to discover Hudson's Bay, and the Great Western established steam communication across the Atlantic. In 1836 the meeting of the British Association was held here. Among the eminent persons born here, were William of Worcester, the historian; William Canynge, a great benefactor to Bristol; William Grocyne, an eminent Greek scholar; William Botoner, the first translator of Cicero; Sebastian Cabot, the discoverer of North America; Mathews, Archbishop of York; Admiral Penn, the conqueror of Jamaica; Dr. Thomas, Bishop of Worcester; Edward Colston, who spent 100,000*l.* in charity; Sir William Draper, the conqueror of Manilla and the Philippines, and the antago-

nist of Junius ; Thomas Chatterton, the unfortunate poet ; Mrs. Ann Yearsley, a milk-woman and poetess ; Mary Robinson, the poetess and known as Perdita ; Tobin, author of the 'Honey Moon ;' and Mrs. Hannah More, a notorious writer. To the present age, Bristol has furnished Southey, Coleridge, Sir Thomas Lawrence, Baily the sculptor, Cottle, and many more.

The geology is highly interesting, St. Vincent's rocks and the sections of the railway presenting fine opportunities for this branch of research. The coalfields extend 30 miles through Kingswood, Bedminster, Ashton, Brislington, and Coalpit Heath. Lead combined with calamine is to be found in large nodules near Westbury ; manganese in thin veins at Leigh and Mendip ; strontian and its sulphate in the river at low water about a hundred yards above Bedminster bridge, and iron ore at Winford and Wringford. In excavating for the Great Western Railway, a remarkably fine tusk of the mammoth was discovered lying in a bed of new red sandstone, about 7 feet below the surface, between the cotton works and St. Philip's Bridge. It is deposited with some other interesting remains in the Philosophical Institution. In the mountain limestone of St. Vincent's rocks are to be found the Bristol diamonds, which are occasionally yellow or purple. To those who are desirous of attaining a clear view of the geology of Bristol, they cannot do better than refer to Rooke's Geology as a Science.

Among the principal indigenous plants are *Alopecurus*, *Anethum*, *Antirrhinum*, *Aquilegia*, *Arabis stricta*, *Arenaria*, *Asparagus*, *Asplenium*, *Bryum*, *Bupleurum*, *Carduus*, *Chenopodium*, *Chlora*, *Cochlearia*, *Cotyledon*, *Digitalis*, *Erigeron*, *Euphorbia*, *Galeopsis*, *Galium*, *Geranium*, *Glaux*, *Hippocrepis*, *Hypericum*, *Hypnum*, *Gentiana*, *Lathræa*, *Lepidium*, *Lichen*, *Lithospermum*, *Milium*, *Mono-*

tropa, *Ophrys apifera*, *muscifera*, *ovata* and *spiralis*, *Orchis*, *Osmunda*, *Peucedanum*, *Picris*, *Pimpinella*, *Polypodium*, *Prenanthes*, *Poterium*, *Potentilla*, *Rottboellia*, *Rubia*, *Salicornia*, *Scabiosa*, *Scilla*, *Sedum*, *Sisymbium*, *Smyrnum*, *Solivago*, *Trifolium*, *Turritis*, *Veronica*, *Viola*, and *Ulva*.

The hotels and inns are the Bush, Gloucester, Clifton, Talbot, Bath, York House, White Hart, Swan, Full Moon, Cumberland, White Lion, Plume of Feathers, Greyhound, Victoria and Temperance.

The market-days are Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday; and the fairs, March 1 to 10, and September 1 to 10.

There are steam packets to New York occasionally; Dublin, Cork, Waterford, weekly; and constantly to Swansea, Tenby, Cardiff, Newport, Chepstow, Portshead, Ilfracombe, St. Ives and Hayle. The railways are the Great Western, sending off at Swindon a direct communication to Birmingham and the north; the Bristol and Exeter; and the Coalpit heath.

The shortest route to Wickwar is by *Staple Hill*, but one more interesting may be pursued by *Stapleton*, which has a church with six bells, almshouses, a school, and a spring called the *Boiling Well*, the water of which springs up perpendicularly. We next come to *Stoke Park*, a fine seat of the Duke of Beaufort; and afterwards to *Frenchay*, which has a meeting-house for Presbyterians with church and bell, and another for Quakers; and also at the east end of the common a remarkable geological specimen, being an entire mussel two tons weight. We then pass through *Frampton*, *Iron Acton* and *Chipping Sodbury*, before described, to

WICKWAR, a small town in Gloucestershire, with little trade.

Proceeding into Gloucestershire through *Harfield* and *Fenton*, we have on the left hand the

handsome seat of the Chesters, called *Knowle*, and come to *Almondsbury*, where there are remains of camps and tumuli. We next come to *Alveston*, where are remains of two Roman camps, one on the top of a hill called *Oldbury* near the Severn, and the other called *Castle Hill*. We then arrive at

THORNBURY, a market-town, 120 miles from London, in the vale of Berkeley, near a small rivulet running into the Severn. It is the county court for the west division, a polling-place, and the seat of a petty session and court of requests. The town is a titular corporation, and was given by William the Norman to Fitzhamon. It is a place of great antiquity, and consists principally of three streets in the form of a Y. The church is a handsome cathedral structure with a lofty tower. There are meeting-houses for Baptists, Independents, Quakers, and Wesleyans. There are besides a free grammar school, free schools for boys and girls, and six almshouses. The principal attractions of Thornbury are the beautiful remains of a castle begun by Edward Stafford, Duke of Buckingham, in 1511, but left unfinished when he was beheaded in 1522. The gateway is much admired, and the ruins command a fine prospect of the Severn and South Wales. In 1559 Henry VIII. and Anne Boleyn were sumptuously entertained here during ten days. *Population*, 4375. *Inn*. the Swan. *Market-day*, Saturday. *Fairs*, Easter Monday, August 15, Monday before St. Thomas, and December 21.

We proceed from *Bristol* through *Gloucestershire* to *Redland*, where there is a beautiful chapel, with busts by Rysbrach, and an altarpiece of the Embalmment of Christ, by Vanderbank. *Redland Court* is a pretty seat built by Strachan. The next village is *Westbury*, upon the brook called the Trim. The church has a tower with six bells. Here was a college of canons built by Canynge, the merchant of

Bristol, which was fortified in the Carlist wars, and destroyed by Prince Rupert, and of which few remains now exist. On the left is *Kingweston*, the seat of Lord de Clifford, built by Sir John Vanbrugh, and where was a Roman road, and the teeth of an elephant were found. *Blaize Castle* is a curious Gothic seat, where some ancient remains have been found. *Henbury*, also on the left, has many interesting sites in the neighbourhood; the church has some handsome monuments to the De Cliffords; the almshouses are much admired; there are camps on *Kingweston Hill*, *Blaize Castle*, and *Coomb Hill*. At *Stoke Bishop* are some Druidical stones. At *Kingweston* is also a rock called *Goram's Chair*, the residence of Goram, a hermit, who, according to popular tradition, was a contemporary of St. Vincent, and his rival in cutting a passage for the Avon, which he would have effected first, had he not been so fond of taking a nap in this chair, and washing his feet in the brook below, so that St. Vincent got the start, and cut a way for the Avon through the rocks which bear his name. Passing near the cavity, 300 feet deep, called *Pen Park Hole*, through *Compton Greenfield*, we soon come to the *New Passage Inn* or *Ferry*. A little higher up is *Aust* or *Old Passage Ferry*, where King Edward the Elder summoned Llewellyn, Prince of Wales, to cross the Severn, and confer with him, which he refused to do. Thereupon Edward passed over to him, who on seeing the king in the boat, threw his robes on the ground, and leaping into the water said, "Most wise king, your humility has conquered my pride, and your wisdom triumphed over my folly." From the *Passage*, the traveller is ferried over to

CHEPSTOW, a sea-port and market-town, 136 miles from London, at the mouth of the Wye. The town is neatly built, the streets broad, and well paved and lighted with gas by a benefaction of John Bow-

sher, Esq. Over the Wye is a handsome cast-iron bridge of five arches. Part of the castle built by Earl Strongbow is still standing, and bears the name of Henry Marten, one of the judges who passed sentence on Charles I., and was persecuted by his successor, being imprisoned here until he died. The chapel has some Saxon arches, and according to tradition, was built by Longinus, the Roman soldier who pierced Christ with a spear, and who came over here with other saints in the time of Joseph of Arimathea. The church formerly belonged to a priory of Benedictine monks, and is a curious old building. In it are buried Henry Marten, Henry Earl of Worcester with a fine monument, and other illustrious characters. Henry Marten was persecuted even after death by one of the vicars, who turned his body out of the chancel into the nave. In a house in Bridge Street is a well, which ebbs and flows with the tide. The tides run up with wonderful rapidity, occasionally flowing from 50 to 60 feet, and in 1768 to 70 feet. The foreign and home trade of the port is considerable, and vessels of 800 tons are built here. *Population*, 3524. *Inns*, the Beaufort Arms, Three Cranes, and George. *Market-day*, Saturday. *Fairs*, Whit Friday, Saturday before June 23, Friday se'n-night after St. Luke, and last Monday in October.

A mile off is the beautiful seat called *Piercefield*, justly admired for its beautiful views. Four miles distant are the ruins of Tintern Abbey, the favourite of admirers of the picturesque. *St. Briavell's Castle*, 7 miles off, was built by Milo Fitzwater in the reign of Henry I., and is used occasionally as a prison.

Crossing at the *New Passage*, we are carried to *Black Rock Inn*, in Monmouthshire, on the left of which are the ruins of *Caldicott Castle*, supposed to be of British origin and repaired by the Romans, and *Sudbrook Camp*; we then pass through *Caerwent*, formerly a Roman sta-

tion; *Penhew*, with the ruins of a castle, and the Unicorn Inn; and *Christchurch*, in the church of which are two figures, supposed, by the enlightened population, to have the power of healing the sick. To the right is the ancient city of *Caerleon*, the *Isca Silurum* of the Romans, and their capital for the province of *Britannia Secunda*. It was a residence of King Arthur, and metropolitan see of the Britons. In the twelfth century, according to Giraldus Cambrensis, it still possessed many Roman remains, few of which now exist. It was captured by the English under Henry II., in the wars with Prince Gosworth. Here are the remains of a Roman amphitheatre, called King Arthur's Round Table, and of a Norman citadel. It is now only a market-town. In the church of *Tredynnog* beyond is a monument to a Roman soldier.

NEWPORT is a borough, market-town and seaport, 148 miles from London, in Monmouthshire, at the mouth of the river Usk. Edward II. granted to it a charter, but in the reign of Henry VIII. Leyland found the place in ruins. It has now recovered its prosperity, and is a polling-place for the county, and returns two members to parliament in conjunction with Monmouth and Usk. The town is a long, straggling place. The church of St. Woollos, outside the town, is an ancient building of Norman architecture much admired, and there is a Catholic church and several meeting-houses. There is a National school and a Lancasterian school. Over the Usk is a fine bridge of five arches, of which the centre is 75 feet span, built by David Edward, son of the architect of the celebrated bridge at Pont-y-Prid. There is a public news-room, custom-house, canal to Pontypool, and railway to Sirhowy. The principal exports are iron and coal, being above 100,000 tons of iron, and 500,000 of coals; and there are breweries, rope-works, nail-factories, and potteries.

The remains of the castle built by Robert Earl of Gloucester, son of Henry I., are much admired. *Inns*, King's Head and Westgate House. *Market-day*, Saturday. *Fairs*, Holy Thursday, Whit Thursday, August 15, and November 6.

Three miles distant is *Tredegar Park*, the seat of the Morgan family, built in the time of Charles II. A mile and a half distant is *Malpas*, with a Saxon church, one of the finest specimens in the kingdom; the ruins of a castle, and Cholmondely Hall.

Eleven miles off is *Cardiff*, the county-town of Glamorganshire, seated on the Taaf. It is a borough returning one member, the county court for elections, polling-place and seat of the assizes. The old Church is a plain Norman structure, with a lofty square tower, erected in the reign of Edward III., and much admired for its pinnacles. The new Church, by Ferrey, erected at the expense of the Marquis of Bute, is an elegant little building in the Saxon style, and has the staircase in its front, in imitation of the conventual buildings at Canterbury.

The Town-hall is in the centre of the town; the County-jail is on Howard's plan; and there is an ancient and venerable castle, decorated with paintings, and in which died the unfortunate Robert Duke of Normandy. The bridge over the Taaf consists of five arches, and is a handsome structure, erected in 1796. The Cardiff Canal greatly contributes to the prosperity of the town, which carries on an extensive coasting trade in iron. It has a population of 6817, and two *Inns*, the Cardiff Arms, and the Angel.

Entering Somersetshire and proceeding towards Axbridge, on the left lies the road to *Wells*, on which is *Chew Magna*, formerly a borough, and having some curious monuments in the church, particularly an effigy of Sir John Hartwell, of the time of Edward I., famous for his prodigious personal strength, cut out

of one solid piece of Irish oak. *Stanton Drew*, also on the left, has a Druidical monument, consisting of the remains of four clusters of huge massive stones of breccia, red sandstone and magnesian limestone, forming two circles, an oblong and an ellipsis. One of the circles is 300 feet in diameter, composed of fourteen immense stones. The other is only 80 feet in diameter, and formed of eight stones. The oblong stands between the circles, and consists of five stones, and at the south east extremity is the ellipsis, composed of seven stones. We proceed on our road at the foot of *Dundry Hill*, which serves as a barometer to the Bristol people, and near *Dundry*, in the churchyard of which are the remains of an ancient cross 12 feet high. At *Kingsdown* on the left, near *Ruscombe*, is dug the red earth for marking sheep, for making the painter's colour called Spanish brown, and also an imitation of bole armeniac. We continue our course through an interesting mineral district, producing lapis calaminaris and zinc, and arrive at *Wrington*, formerly a market-town, and distinguished as the birth-place of the immortal Locke, who was born in a cottage near the churchyard. At *Barley Wood*, in the neighbourhood, lived Mrs. Hannah More, who has a handsome monument in the church. Passing through *Rowberrow* and *Winscombe*, which has a handsome church, we arrive at

AXBRIDGE, an ancient borough and market-town, 130 miles from London, on the banks of the Axe. It is a borough by prescription, and a polling-place for the county, but has sent no member since the reign of Edward III. It consists principally of one street, running in a winding direction from east to west, at the east end of which is the market-house. The church is a large and handsome cross-formed Gothic building, with a fine tower, decorated with two statues, said to have

been erected in the Saxon times. *Population*, 998. *Market-day*, Saturday. *Fairs*, February 23, and March 25.

At *Brent*, 5 miles off, is a church with curious carvings. Two miles and a half distant is *Cheddar*, formerly a market-town, and now consisting of four streets, with an ancient hexagonal market-cross. Its principal manufacture is the cheese to which it gives name, and there are also paper manufactories, and much hose is made. The church is handsome, and contains some painted glass and brasses. The neighbourhood is celebrated for the grandeur of its scenery, owing to the diversity of the Mendip Hills, where extensive caverns, bold protuberances, and numerous chasms are mixed together. One of these chasms is called Cheddar Cliffs, which rise in many places 400 feet perpendicularly. From the foot of one of these cliffs, on the side nearest Cheddar, nine springs issue forth, all within 30 feet of each other, and unite about 40 feet from their source, and form the river Cheddar, the water of which is peculiarly clear and fine, abounding in trout, and turning several mills within half a mile of its rise. On its banks are several curious aquatic plants, particularly the *Polypodes*, *Asplenium*, and *Conferva*. There is a subterranean passage from *Wokey Hole*, six miles distant, through which flows a constant stream. One cave is nearly 100 feet above the valley, and penetrates full 300 feet into the rocks, having a fine echo, and a roof covered with stalactites. Another cave in the limestone rock is remarkable for containing human as well as animal bones. It is about 30 feet deep, and on the bottom are human skulls, and bones of bears, deer, &c. Three miles to the west is *Banwell*, celebrated for its bone caves, also in the Mendip Hills. The principal caves are two, a larger and a smaller, and they contain bones of the bear, wolf, fox, wild-cat,

buffalo, deer, and mouse or bat. The Bishop of Bath and Wells, who has a cottage here, has stuck up a ridiculous inscription over the smaller cave, for the purpose of guiding the geological opinions of those who may visit the caves.

Our road from Bristol to Weston is by *Long Ashton*, famous for its strawberries and cream, and having a handsome seat of Sir Charles Smyth, Bart., built by Inigo Jones in 1634. We then proceed through the coal-district, a romantic country, and the villages of *Flax*, *Backwell*, *Chelvey*, and *Brockley*, to *Congresbury*, and thence through *Worle*, near which is a Roman camp to

WESTON ON THE SEA, lately risen to some distinction as a watering-place. It is situated in a valley sheltered by hills, and has good bathing-ground. There are plenty of hotels and lodging-houses, and a good market-house. The church is dedicated to St. John, and there is a small school. The inhabitants are partly employed in the sprat and herring fisheries.

At *Bleadon*, 3 miles distant, on the Axe, are some Roman works.

Leaving Bristol by a beautiful ride, through *Wraxall*, where are the remains of a Roman camp, attributed to Ostorius Scapula, we have on the left *Cadbury Camp*, and we come to *Tickenham*, and thence, passing the remains of lead mines, to

CLEVEDON, having a new church, and a handsome seat called *Clevedon Court*, belonging to Sir Abraham Elton, Bart.

At *Walton*, 2 miles distant, are the ruins of the church and of a castle, which was an octangular embattled structure, with a turret at each angle.

Our first step towards Portishead is to *Leigh Abbots*, where there is an ancient cross, and on the right the magnificent seat called *Leigh Court*, the modern Fonthill, the residence of Philip J. Miles,

Esq., M.P. This magnificent collection may be seen on applying at Mr. Miles's counting-houses in Queen Square, Bristol. The gallery of this merchant-prince contains many *chefs-d'œuvres* of the collections of Wanstead, Fonthill, and the Altieri palace, particularly the landing of Eneas, and the sacrifice of Apollo by Claude, and also works by Michael Angelo, Raphael, Correggio, Titian, Rubens, Murillo, Rembrandt, &c. We then proceed to

Portbury, a place of some eminence in the time of the Romans, and where was formerly a cell of Augustine monks, of which there are some remains.

PORTISHEAD has the remains of a fort erected in the last war, a handsome church, with a good tower, surmounted by elegant pinnacles. The place is much frequented as a watering-place. There is a handsome hotel, erected by the corporation of Bristol, sea-baths, and reading-rooms, and a stone pier is in progress for the landing of passengers in communication with the Great Western Railway Company.

THE BRISTOL AND EXETER

Railway.

THE Bristol and Exeter Railway branches off from the Great Western, near Bristol, and runs parallel to the estuary of the Severn as far as Bridgewater, when it follows the course of the rivers Parret and Tone, and of the Bridgewater Canal as far as Taunton. It then runs by the side of the Western Canal, and afterwards enters the valley of the Culm, which it pursues until its junction with the Exe at Exeter. It is on the same grand scale as the Great Western, and under the direction of the engineer Brunel, who has distinguished himself so much by his exertions to secure their good construction. The length of this railway is 76 miles; and although the country through which it passes is difficult, yet it presents comparatively but little cutting, embankment, or expensive work. The capital of the company is 1,500,000*l.* and the amount to be raised by loans 500,000*l.*

On leaving Bristol the course of the Great Western is followed for above a mile, when the Bristol and Exeter branches off on the right. We cross a small brook, and have on our right *Bedminster*, and the other suburbs of Bristol, and soon after come to

Yanley, a mile from which on the left is *Long Ashton*; on the right and on the left is *Dundry*, with its beacon hill. Passing through some deep cutting, and a tunnel of 100 yards in length, we begin to descend to *Farley* and *Chelvey*, the point where a line branches off to the Nailsea Coalfield, in which our course now lies. We have around us *Flaxbarton*. *Barrow*, and *Backwell*. On our left lies *Brockley*. We next come to

Patton Station.

From London 128½ miles.

From Bristol 12 miles.

	Miles.		Miles.
To Congresbury	2	To Kenn and Clevedon 4½	
To Wrington	5	To Kingston Seymour 3	

From Exeter 63½ miles.

From Bath 22 miles.

Our course, nearly as far as Bridgewater, lies along the shores of the Bristol Channel, abounding in beautiful and romantic scenery. Crossing the River Yeo, we have on our left *Puxton*, and on our right *Worle*, near which is a Roman camp. On the left rise the Mendip Hills, with the bone-caves of *Banell* and the springs of *Cheddar*. A branch on the right runs off to the watering-place of *Weston*.

Weston Station.

From London 134 miles.

From Bristol 17½ miles.

	Miles.		Miles.
To Banwell.....	3½	To Wick St. Laurence 3	
To Axbridge	7	To Weston-super-Mare	
To Cheddar.....	9½	by Worle	4

From Exeter 57 miles.

From Bath 27½ miles.

Leaving *Locking* and *Hutton* on the left, we have on the right the branch line to *Uphill*, which is on the bay of the same name, near the embouchure of

the river Axe with the sea. The church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, stands on the summit of a lofty eminence, and has a tower in the centre: there is also a place of worship for Baptists. This is the site of an intended grand packet-station, which it is hoped may become the station of the Irish and American packets.

Uphill Station.

From London 136 miles.

From Bristol 19½ miles.

Miles.
To Banwell 4
To Axbridge 8
To Cheddar 10½

Miles.
To Weston-super-Mare 4
To Uphill 2



From Exeter 55 miles.

From Bath 29½ miles.

We keep upon a dead level for a considerable part of the remainder of our journey. Coming near *Bleadon*, on our left, where there is a ferry, we cross at the twenty-first mile the river Axe, winding its way down to Uphill. On our left lies *Lympsham*, *East Brent*, and *South Brent*, formerly a market-town, with *Brent Knoll* rising in the background. On the right on the sea-coast are the villages of *Bream*, *Berrow*, and *Burnham*, to the admired scenery of which latter a railroad branches off, and where a packet-station is intended to be formed in Bridgewater Bay.

Burnham Station.

From London 142½ miles

From Bristol 26 miles.

Miles.
To Axbridge 9

Miles.
To Burnham 2



From Exeter 48½ miles.

From Bath 36 miles.

About a mile farther we cross the navigable river Brue, running from Glastonbury to the sea. Leaving

Huntshill and *Pawlet* on the right, and *Puriton* and *Bawdrip* on the left, we arrive at

Bridgewater Station.

From London 149 miles.

From Bristol 33 miles.

	Miles.
To Glastonbury	15
To Langport	13



	Miles.
To Nether Stowey....	9
To Enmore	4
To North Petherton ..	3

From Exeter 41½ miles.

From Bath 43 miles.

A mile beyond Bridgewater we cross the river Parret, and leaving *North Petherton*, *North Newton*, and *St. Michael*, on our right, we approach the river Tone, after passing through a short cutting, and then ascend its valley to *Taunton*. The scenery of this river, which accompanies us for above eight miles on the left of the railway, is very interesting, and in some parts romantic. On its banks lie *North Curry*, *Creech*, *St. Michael*, and *Rushton*; and on our right *Darston*, *West Monkton*, *Hestercombe*, and *Cheddon Fitzpaine*.

Taunton Station.

From London 161½ miles.

From Bristol 45 miles.

	Miles.
To Longport	14
To Ilminster ..,....	12
To Chard	17
To Axminster	26



	Miles.
To Watchet	15
To Williton	14
To Stogumber	11
To Dunster	18
To Minehead	21
To Porlock	29
To Milverton	8
To Wiveliscombe	12

From Exeter 29½ miles.

From Bath 55 miles.

Ascending the vale of the Tone, we cross several of its feeding streams, and have on the right, on the Milverton road, *Staplegrove* and *Norton Fitz-*

warren, and on the left *Bishop's Hull* and *Bradford*. Approaching *Wellington*, and crossing the *Tone*, we have upon our right *Hillfarrance* and *Ninehead*, and on the left *Bradford*.

Wellington Station.

From London 167 miles.

From Bristol 50½ miles.



Miles.
To Milverton 5
To Wiveliscombe 9

From Exeter 25½ miles.

From Bath 60½ miles.

We keep on ascending, and about four miles beyond *Wellington* enter *Devonshire*, and pass through the principal tunnel five-eighths of a mile long, and on the summit of the line. We then descend through a deep cutting into the valley of the river *Culm*, which rushes from the *Downs*, turning several mills. On our right lie *Burlescombe*, and *Offculme*, and on our left the branch leading off to *Tiverton*.

Tiverton Station.

From London 173½ miles

From Bristol 57 miles.



Miles.
To Tiverton 7
To Bampton 8
To South Molton..... 26
To Barnstaple 40
To Ilfracombe 51
To Torrington 42
To Bideford 49

From Exeter 19 miles.

From Bath 67 miles.

We now go down the *Culm*, which is famous for trout and eels, and pass through a considerable embankment. On the left lie the villages of *Worridge* and *Welland*, and we shortly arrive at *Collumpton*, which is an ancient market-town, consisting of

one street of well-built houses. It was a demesne of the Saxon kings, and bequeathed by Alfred the Great to his son Ethelward. The church is large and venerable, and consists of three aisles, one of which is much admired. The tower is a great ornament to the town; and near the font are two curiously-carved pieces of oak. There are meeting-houses for the Baptists, Presbyterians and Methodists, and a free-school. There is a considerable woollen manufacture, and a population of 3813. The inns are the Half Moon, and White Hart.

Collumpton Station.

From London 179 miles.

From Bristol 63 miles.

	<i>Miles</i>
To Honiton	13
To Axminster	23
To Lyme Regis	27
To Colyton	30
To Sidmouth	22



	<i>Miles.</i>
To Tiverton	7
To Bradninch	3

From Exeter 13 miles.

From Bath 73 miles.

Our course still continues for the remainder of our journey in the valley of the Culm, and down an incline of 1 in 459. On our right is the old town of *Bradninch*, and on the left *Heyford*.

Silberton Station.

From London 186 miles.

From Bristol 70 miles.



From Exeter 6 miles.

	<i>Miles.</i>
To Bradninch	3
To Silberton	2

From Bath 80 miles.

The short remainder of our way is between numerous villages and country-seats down the Culm to its junction with the Exe; and before us rise the towers of the ancient city of Exeter.

Exeter Station.

From London 192 miles.

	<i>Miles.</i>
To Honiton	16½
To Axminster	26
To Ottery St. Mary .	12
To Colyton	25
To Lyme Regis	30
To Axmouth	25
To Sidmouth	15
To Budleigh	12
To Topsham	3¾
To Exmouth	10½



From Bristol 76 miles.

	<i>Miles.</i>
To Crediton	7½
To Chumleigh	21½
To Barnstaple	37½
To Bideford	39½
To Torrington	42½
To Hatherleigh	28
To Oakhampton	22½
To Launceston	41½
To Moreton Hamp- stead	11
To Tavistock	32
To Beer Alston	33
To Chudleigh	10
To Ashburton	19
To Plymouth	43
To Newton Abbot ..	11
To Totness	23
To Brixham	24
To Dartmouth	35½
To Torquay	23½
To Teignmouth	15½
To Dawlish	13

From Bath 86 miles.

EXETER, 171 miles from London, is an ancient city on the river Exe, from which it derives its name. It is the capital of Devon, a county of itself, a county-court for Devon, the seat of a bishop, and of the assizes, and it returns two members to parliament. It was a British town of importance, and was called by the Romans Isca Damnoniorum. The site of the castle of Rougemont, which is in ruins, contains the sessions-house, and a fine walk called the Northern Hay. The Guildhall, built in 1593, contains some fine portraits. Near the Castle Hill is the County jail, a modern brick building, and near it the Cavalry Barracks. The Custom House is a convenient building on the quay. The Bishop's Palace is a venerable fabric near the Cathedral.

The Cathedral is one of the grandest in the empire, chiefly of the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries, and contains some ancient monuments, a curious clock, and a bell weighing 12,500 lbs. There are numerous parochial churches, but they are generally small, and containing little worthy of notice. There are also a Jewish Synagogue, a Catholic Church, and meeting-houses for Quakers, and other Dissenters. The Free Grammar-School is richly endowed, and there are many charity-schools and almshouses. The Devon and Exeter Hospital was opened in 1747; and there are besides a Lunatic Asylum, an Eye Infirmary, Dispensary and Lying-in-Charity; also a Female Penitentiary, a Humane Society, and a Strangers' Friend Society. The Philosophical Institution has a library: the Athenæum is a new building, with a library and weekly lectures; and there is a Mechanics' Institution. The Theatre is a small building; and there are Subscription Concert Rooms and Baths. The stone bridge over the Exe is much admired. The Friars is a handsome walk. The trade of Exeter is large, and is carried on in vessels of considerable burden. Many of the coaches to Cornwall pass through the city. *Population*, 28,201. *Inns*, the New London, Old London, Clarence, Star, Globe, Half Moon, and White Hart.

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BRIDGE. General Cemetery
BRIDGE.
BRIDGE.

THAMES JUNCTION RAILWAY.

Wormwood Scrubs

EMBANKMENT.

CUTTING
through the clay.

CANAL BRIDGE OF TWO ARCHES.
3 m.

EMBANKMENT.

Acton

CUTTING. Twyford (p. 8)

Acton Station.—(p. 7)

4 m.

to Turnham Green $2\frac{1}{4}$ m.
to Chiswick 3 m.
to Hammersmith $3\frac{1}{4}$ m.
Fordhook House
Ealing



Hanger Hill



to Twyford (p. 8).

EMBANKMENT.

5 m. Castle Bear Hill

CUTTING.

Ealing Station,—(p. 8)

5½ m.

to Brentford 2½ m.
 to Kew Bridge 2½ m.
 to Richmond New Church
 4½ m.



EMBANKMENT. Hanwell Park (p. 8)
 gravel.
 7 m.

WHARNCLIFFE VIADUCT.

Hanwell Lunatic Asylum Hanwell
 (p. 8)

RIVER BRENT.

to Uxbridge 7 m.

Hanwell Station,—(p. 9)

7½ m.

to Brentford 2½ m.
 to Isleworth 4 m.
 Grand Junction Canal
 Norwood
 Osterly Park (p. 11)
 Boston House (p. 9)
 Brentford (p. 9)



CLAY. Southall (p. 11)
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Southall Station—(p. 11)

8½ m.

to Heston 1½ m. (p. 11)
 to Hayes 2½ m. (p. 12)
 INNS—Adam and Eve,
 White Hart, Angel
 to Harlington 3 m. (p. 13)
 to Hounslow 3 m. (p. 12)
 INNS—George, Red Lion,
 Rose and Crown

to Southall (p. 11)
 INNS—White Hart, Red
 Lion



11½ m.

GRAND JUNCTION CANAL.

Powder Magazine Hayes (p. 12)

PADDINGTON CANAL.


Cranford (p. 13) Hillingdon (p. 12)

YEALDING BROOK.

Harlington (p. 13)
 Dawly House
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Grand Junction Canal
 Conley

BRIDGE.

 to Uxbridge

West Drayton Station,—(p. 13)

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 to Colnbrook 4 m. (p. 17)
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 to Staines 6½ m. (p. 18)
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to Uxbridge 3 m. (p. 14)
 INNS—White Horse, King's Arms, Chequers, Three Tuns
 to Rickmansworth 10 m. (p. 15)
 INNS—Swan, George to Amersham 14 m. (p. 17)
 INNS—Crown, Griffin

BRIDGE.

COLN RIVER.

14 m.

CUTTING.

15 m.

to Thorney ½ m.
 Colnbrook (p. 17)



Iver Court
 to Iver ¾ m. (p. 20.)
 Delaford Park

EMBANKMENT.

16 m.

to Langley Marsh ½ m.
 (p. 20)



CUTTING. Langley Park (p. 20)
 17 m.

Horsemore Green

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Slough Station,—(p. 21)

18½ m.

to Slough ½ m. (p. 20)
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 to Upton ½ m. (p. 26)
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 to Old Windsor 4 m. (p. 36)
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to Stoke Pogis 1 m. (p. 22)
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 INNS—White Hart, Saracen's Head
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Slough (p. 20)
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20 m.

Boveney
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 Burnham Abbey (p. 38)
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22½ m.

to Windsor 6 m. (p. 26)
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 Garter, White Hart
 to Oakingham 10 m.
 (p. 46)
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to Maidenhead (p. 39)
 INNS—Sun, Bear, Red
 Lion, White Hart
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 (p. 40)
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 to Cookham 2½ m.
 to High Wycombe 10 m.
 (p. 41)
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 (p. 44)
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EMBANKMENT. Maidenhead (p. 39)

23 m.

Folly Hill
 Tittle Row

Heywood Lodge

CUTTING

gravel and sand
 chalk
 25 m.

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Smewin's House (p. 47)

Stubbing's Heath

EMBANKMENT.

26 m.

Shottesbrook (p. 47)

Knowl Hill

CUTTING

chalk
 27 m.

Bear Hill

BRIDGE.

EMBANKMENT.

St. Lawrence Waltham
(p. 48)

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CUTTING.

28 m.

Castle Acre (p. 48)

Bear Hill

EMBANKMENT.

Stanlake

Ruscomb

CUTTING.

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to Twyford ½ m. (p. 48)

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to Wargrave 2 m. (p. 49)

to Henley 5 m. (p. 50)

INNS—Bell, Red Lion,

White Hart, Catherine
Wheel



BRIDGE.

EMBANKMENT.

Haines Hill

RIVER LODDON.

Hurst

Shiplake (p. 151)

Hazel Park

DEEP CUTTINGS.

33 m.

Sunning (p. 51)

to Reading



to London

EMBANKMENT.

Woodley Green (p. 52)

Woodley Lodge (p. 52)

London Road

Holme Park

River Thames

Caversham Park (p. 58)

Caversham (p. 58)

RIVER KENNET.






White Knights (p. 58)

Three Mile Cross (p. 58)

Reading Station,—(p. 58).




74 feet above the London Depôt

34½ m.

to Reading (p. 53)		to Henley 8 m. (p. 58)
INNS—Crown, Bear,		INNS—Bell, Red Lion,
George, Broad Face		White Hart, Catherine
to Oakingham 6 m. (p. 46)		Wheel
INN—Rose		
to Basingstoke 16 m.		
(p. 59)		
INNS—Crown, Angel,		
George		
to Silchester 10 m. (p. 60)		
to Theale 4 m. (p. 65)		
INNS—Falcon, White		
Hart, Hare and Hounds		
	35 m.	Thames
Coley Hall (p. 58)		
River Kennet		
Prospect Hill		
Southcote House (p. 62)		Maple Durham (p. 63)
Tilehurst (p. 62)		
	38 m.	
Sulham		Purley
Englefield		Hardwick House
Theale		
	CUTTING.	
Purley Hall (p. 63)		Fawley Brook

Pangbourn Station,—(p. 64).

40½ m.

to Theale 5 m. (p. 65)		
INNS—Falcon, White		
Hart, Hare and Hounds		to Pangbourn (p. 63)
to Aldermaston 9 m.		
(p. 66)		
to Silchester 12 m. (p. 66)		
to Kingsclere 14 m. (p. 66)		
to Overton 19 m. (p. 66)		
INN—Red Lion		
to Whitechurch 24 m.		
(p. 67)		
INN—White Hart		
to Thatcham, 8 m. (p. 67)		
INNS—King's Head,		
White Hart		
to Newbury 15 m. (p. 68)		
INNS—George, Globe,		
Jack of Newbury, White		
Hart		
to Andover 30 m. (p. 70)		

INNS—Star, White Hart,
George, Catherine
Wheel

to Hungerford 23 m.
(p. 71)

INNS—Black Bear, Sun,
Three Swans

to Ludgershall 37 m.
(p. 73)

to East Ilsley 9 m. (p. 74)

CUTTING.

Basildon House (p. 75)
Basildon (p. 75)

Shooter's Hill Thames
chalk Combe Lodge

EMBANKMENT.

4 m.

THAMES.

44 m.

Goring (p. 75)
Springwell (p. 75)
Thames
Cleve Mill
Moulsford



Gathampton
Spring Farm
Little Horse Ferry

THAMES.

48 m.

Wallingford Station,—(p. 76).

48½ m.

to Wallingford 3 m.
(p. 76)

INNS—Bear, Lamb
to Nettlebed 7 m. (p. 77)
to Watlington 12 m. (p. 77)
to Thame 13 m. (p. 78)
INN—Red Lion

to Aylesbury 27 m.
to Dorton Spa 24 m.
(p. 80)

INNS—Morris's Spa Ho-
tel, Sun, Rose and Crown
to Bensington 12 m. (p. 82)
INNS—The Castle, White
Hart

to Dorchester 6 m. (p. 82)
Wallingford
Cholsey



Loringdon Farm
Aston Tyrel
Blewberry



MORETON BROOK.

51 m.

South Moreton
Hagborne
Upton
Didcot



52 m.

Harwell
Milton Hill
East Hendred



Paper Mill
Mackney
North Moreton
Satwell

Brightwell (p. 83)

Darnell Farm
Sutton Courtney
Milton
Steventon

Steventon Station,—(p. 84.)

56 m.

to Steventon (p. 84)
to Wantage 11 m. (p. 100)
INNS—Alfred's Head,
Bear



to Abingdon 4 m. (p. 84)

INNS—Crown and
Thistle, Queen's Arms
to Oxford 11 m. (p. 84)
INNS—Angel, Star,
King's Arms, Mitre,
Roebuck, Golden Cross,
Three Cups, Three
Goats

to Woodstock and Blenheim 19 m. (p. 96)

INNS—Bear, Marlborough Arms

to Witney 18 m. (p. 99)

INNS—Staple Hall,
Lamb and Crown

East Hendred
West Hendred
Ardington Wick

Brook

Drayton

Tulmey (p. 101)



Ardington
Charlton
Neville's Farm

WILTS AND BERKS

CANAL.

East Hannay

59 m.

West Hannay

Grove Wick
to Wantage 2½ m.



to Abingdon 7 m.

Wantage (p. 100)

River Ock

Denchworth
Goosey

to East Challow 2 m.




to Faringdon 6 m.

60 m.

East Challow
Childrey
West Challow
Broad Leaze
Sparsholt
Kingston Lisle



Collier Farm
Stanford in the Vale
(p. 101)
Wilts and Berks Canal

Uffington (p. 101)	Brook	Baulking
Uffington Castle (p. 101)		Shillingford (p. 102)
Wayland Smith (p. 102)		Fernham
White Horse (p. 102)		Gaunt's Bridge
Seven Barrows (p. 102)		Longcot

WILTS AND BERKS

Woolstone	CANAL.	Wilts and Berks Canal
Knighton	Brook	Becket Park
Compton Beauchamp		West Mill
Bourton	Brook	Shrivenham
		Watchfield

Faringdon Station,—(p. 102)

63 m.

to Faringdon 7 m. (p. 103)

INNS—Crown, Bell

to Bampton 15 m. (p. 104)

to Burford 17 m. (p. 105)

INNS—Bull, George

to Chipping Norton 27 m.

(p. 106)

INN—White Hart

to Stow-on-the-Wold 27 m.

(p. 107)

INN—Unicorn

to Moreton-in-the-Marsh

32 m. (p. 108)

INNS—Unicorn, White
Hart

to Highworth 4 m. (p. 108)

to Lechlade 8 m. (p. 109)

INN—New Inn

to Fairfield 12 m. (p. 110)

INN—Bull

to Cricklade 9 m. (p. 112)

INNS—White Horse,
Hart

Seven Hampton

South Marston

to Cricklade 7 m. (p. 112)

Stratton St. Margaret
(p. 111)

Wilts and Berks Canal

Earl's Court Farm

Walcot



to Swindon 2 m. (p. 108)



to Highworth 6 m. (p. 108)

to Swindon 1 m. (p. 108)



to Cricklade 7 m. (p. 112)

Swindon (p. 108)

Rodburn Cheney

NORTH WILTS
CANAL.

Swindon Station,—(p. 111).

76 m.

Summit level 953 feet above London depôt,
and 275 above Bristol depôt.

to Swindon 1 m. (p. 111)
 INNS—Goddard Arms,
 Bell
 to Aldbourne 9 m. (p. 151)
 to Hungerford 17 m. (p. 71)
 INNS—Black Bear, Sun,
 White Hart, Three
 Swans
 to Marlborough 16 m.
 (p. 151)
 INNS—Castle, Marl-
 borough Arms, Crown
 and Anchor, Angel,
 Castle and Ball
 to Salisbury 44 m.
 INNS—White Hart, An-
 telope, King's Arms,
 Three Swans, Lamb
 to Devizes 21 m. (p. 159)
 INNS—Black Bear,
 Castle, Crown
 Wilts and Berks Canal



to Farringdon 11 m.
 (p. 103)
 INNS—Crown, Bell
 to Lechlade 11 m. (p. 109)
 INN—New Inn
 to Highworth 5 m.
 (p. 108)
 to Cricklade 7 m. (p. 112)
 INNS—White Horse,
 Hart
 to Cirencester 15 m.
 (p. 113)
 INNS—King's Head,
 Ram
 to Cheltenham 33 m.
 (p. 143)
 to Gloucester 31 m.
 (p. 128)
 to Wootton Bassett 5 m.
 (p. 156)
 INNS—Royal Oak, King's
 Head, Angel
 Cheltenham and Great
 Western Union Railway

to Swindon 1½ m (p. 111)



Okus
 East Blagrove
 Bishop's Farley
 Goldborough

to Wootton Bassett 4½ m.
(p. 156)]

Lydiard Tregoso
 Lydiard Park
 Blagrove
 Lydiard Millicent
 Wichfield
 Spittleborough
 Midge Hall

to Marlborough 12 m.
(p. 151)Wootton Bassett ½ m.
(p. 156)

83 m.

INCLINED PLANE.

Descent 1 foot in 106

Lower Greenhill
 Shaw House
 Tockenham
 Tockenham Wick
 White Hill
 Lyncham



Wootton Bassett (p. 156)
 Ivy House Farm
 Brinkworth
 Grittenham House
 Dauntsey Green

to Wootton Bassett 6 m.
(p. 156)



to Draycot 6 m.

CLACK, a hamlet of Lyneham, called a town by the country people

BRADENSTOKE ABBEY, also a hamlet of Lyneham, has a farm-house in the Norman style, which is the remains of a celebrated priory, founded in 1142 by Walter Devereux

FOXHAM has a chapel built by the Hungerford family

Dauntsey
Dauntsey House
Somerford
Dodford
Seagry
Sutton Benger
Christian Malford

RIVER AVON.
90 m.

Kellaways
Titherton Lucas
Bremhill (p. 156)
Chippenham (p. 157)

Langley Burrell
Kington St. Michael
(p. 158)
Huish Park
Mardon Huish

Chippenham Station,—(p. 157)

93 m.

to Chippenham $\frac{1}{2}$ m.
(p. 157)

INNS—Angel, White
Hart, Rose and Crown,
George, King's Head
to Calne 6 m. (p. 159)

INNS—Lansdown Arms,
White Hart

to Melksham Spa 8 m.
(p. 159)

INNS—King's Arms,
George
Rowden House

to Corsham 3 m.



to Malmesbury 10 m.
(p. 158)

INN—White Lion
to Wootton Bassett 15 m.
(p. 156)

INNS—Royal Oak,
King's Head, Angel
to Tetbury 16 m. (p. 121)

INNS—White Hart,
Three Cups
to Corsham 4 m. (p. 161)
Cheveling

Laycock Abbey (p. 161)

94 m.

Corsham House (p. 161)

to Laycock 2 m. (p. 161)



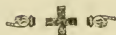
to Corsham 1 m. (p. 161)
Corsham (p. 161)
Biddestone (p. 161)

INCLINED PLANE. Colerne
Descent 1 foot in 106

BOX TUNNEL (p. 162)

96 m.

Box (p. 162)
 Middlehill Spa (p. 162)
 to Bath



Ditteridge
 Pickwick (p. 162)
 to Chippenham

to Chippenham
 Monkton Farley
 Bathford
 Bath Hampton
 Bathwick
 Widcomb
 Prior Park (p. 172)



to Bath
 Elmburst
 Bath Easton (p. 173)
 Swainswick
 Charlecomb (p. 173)
 Wooley
 Langridge

RIVER AVON

Bath Station,—(p. 162)

Ham Gardens, 20½ feet above the London Depot, 42½ feet above
 Bristol.

106½ m.

to Bradford 7 m. (p. 174)
 INN—Swan
 to Trowbridge 11 m. (p.
 175)
 INN—George
 to Westbury 15 m. (p. 176)
 INN—Lopez Arms
 to Market Lavington 23 m.
 (p. 177)



to Warminster 17 m. (p.
 177)
 INNS—Weymouth Arms,
 Angel
 to Heytesbury 21 m. (p.
 178)

INN—Angel
 to Frome 13 m. (p. 179)
 INNS—George, Bell
 to Mere 25 m. (p. 180)
 INN—Ship
 to Shaftesbury 37 m. (p.
 181)

INN—Red Lion
 to Bruton 45 m. (p. 183)
 INNS—Blue Bell, King's
 Arms
 to Wincanton (p. 183)
 INNS—Bear, Greyhound,
 White Horse
 to Sherborne 40 m. (p.
 184)

to Bath (p. 163)
 INNS—York House,
 White Hart, White Lion,
 Elephant and Castle,
 Greyhound, Castle and
 Ball, Angel, Christo-
 pher, Sydney Hotel,
 Lamb
 to Marshfield 7 m. (p. 173)
 INN—Catherine Wheel
 to Badminton 12 m. (p.
 174)
 to Chipping Sodbury 13
 m. (p. 174)
 INNS—Bell, Swan

- INNS—Antelope, King's
Arms
to Castle Cary 43 m. (p. 185)
to Yeovil 42 m. (p. 186)
INNS—Mermaid, Three
Choughs
to Shepton Mallett 15 m.
(p. 187)
INN—George
to Ilchester 32 m. (p. 188)
INNS—Old and New
Swan, Bell
to Langport 41 m. (p. 189)
INN—Swan
to South Petherton 28 m.
(p. 190)
to Crewkerne 43 m.
(p. 190)
INNS—George, Red Lion
to Beaminster 50 m.
(p. 190)
INN—George
to Ilminster 50 m. (p. 190)
INNS—George, Swan
to Chard 51 m. (p. 190)
INNS—Angel, Red Lion,
George
to Wells 17 m. (p. 191)
INNS—Christopher,
Swan
to Wookey Hole 19 m.
(p. 193)
to Glastonbury 22 m.
(p. 193)
INNS—White Hart,
George
to Somerton 29 m. (p. 189)
INN—Red Lion
to Bridgewater 37 m.
(p. 195)
INNS—Royal Clarence,
George
to Taunton 45 m. (p. 198)
INNS Castle Street Hotel,
White Hart, London,
George
to Milverton 53 m. (p. 200)
to Wiveliscombe (p. 200)
to Wellington 52 m.
(p. 200)
INNS—White Hart,
Squirrel

South Hays

INCLINED PLANE.

Walcot

Descent 1 foot in 1320

RIVER AVON.

Claverton Street

VIADUCT.

Wells New Road

Oak Street

EMBANKMENT.

Weston

CUTTING.

BRIDGE.

BRIDGE.

BRIDGE.

EMBANKMENT.

BRIDGE.

Twerton Intermediate Station,—(p. 201)

108 m.

Twerton (p. 173)



VIADUCT.

Englishcombe (p. 173)

New Bridge

to Wells



to Bath

CUTTING Kelston Park (p. 173)

through loose soil,

Newton Park (p. 173)

50 feet deep Kelston (p. 173)

Newton St. Loe

Covered way

Corston

North Stoke

TWERTON TUNNEL,

Avon Wood Villa

780 feet in length

CUTTING,

50 feet deep

EMBANKMENT,

20 feet high River Avon

BRIDGE.

Culvert over
a brook

CUTTING,

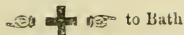
30 feet deep

BRIDGE.

[Fossil Elephant found, p. 205]

[Roman Villa found, p. 203]

to Bristol



to Bath

Newton Coke Works

EMBANKMENT,

20 feet high

Burne

108½ m.

BRIDGE.

BRIDGE.

BRIDGE.

BRIDGE.

Corston Brook Culvert

BRIDGE. Saltford

BRIDGE.

Saltford Intermediate Station,—(p. 205)

110½ m.



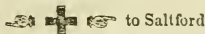
CUTTING,

60 feet deep

SALT FORD TUNNEL,

480 feet long

Chewton Place



to Saltford

CUTTING,

40 feet deep

lias limestone

LEVEL.

Gothic Bridge

112 m.

Chewton Keynsham

EMBANKMENT,

15 feet deep

BRIDGE.

Culvert

BRIDGE.

Culvert

LEVEL.

BRIDGE.

EMBANKMENT.

Bristol Brass Battery
Works

Keynsham (p. 206)

River Chew

Wick House

CUTTING

Arno's Vale

through lias limestone

Keynsham Station,—(p. 206)

110½ m.

to Keynsham (p. 206)
 INNS—Lamb and Lark,
 Crown
 to High Littleton, 8 m.
 to Corston, 4 m.
 to Chutton, 9 m.



to Mangotsfield, 6 m.
 (p. 207)
 to Kelweston, 4 m.

New Bridge



to Billon and Gloucester

EMBANKMENT,

30 feet high

BRIDGE.

Culvert

BRIDGE.

Culvert

Queen Charlton

CUTTING

through Pennant sandstone,

70 feet deep

Covered Way

Arch in

the natural rock

EMBANKMENT,

114½ m.

Whitchurch Green
 Whitchurch

Hanham

Bridge over a
 Private Railway

CUTTING.**BRISLINGTON TUNNEL,**

Five-eighths of a mile long

Brislington House

Couham

Brislington (p. 207)

CUTTING

in solid rock,

60 feet deep

TUNNEL

462 feet long

Level in

a valley

TUNNEL

990 feet long

CUTTING,

red sandstone,

50 feet deep

EMBANKMENT,

18 feet high

BRIDGE.

Bridge of Three Arches
over the River Avon

VIADUCT.

Gothic Bridge of
Two Arches over the
Harbour

Bristol Station,

TEMPLE MEADS DEPOT,—(p. 208)

22 feet below the London

Station

117½ m.

to Keynsham 4½ m. (p. 206)

INNS—Lamb and Lark,
Crown

to Shepton Mallet 19 m.
(p. 187)

INN—George

to Wells 18 m. (p. 191)

INNS—Christopher, Swan

to Axbridge 17 m. (p. 233)

to Cheddar 19½ m. (p. 234)

to Weston-on-the-Seal 19 m.

(p. 235)

to Clevedon 12½ m. (p. 235)

to Portishead 13 m. (p. 236)



to Bristol and Clifton

INNS—Bush, Gloucester,
Clifton, Talbot, Bath,
York House, White
Hart, Swan, Full Moon,
Cumberland, White
Lion, Plume of Fea-
thers, Greyhound, Vic-
toria, Temperance

to Chipping Sodbury 10 m.
(p. 174)

INNS—Bell, Swan

to Wickwar 13 m. (p. 227)

to Gloucester 34 m.

(p. 128)

INNS—Bell, Booth Hall,

King's Head, Ram

to Thornbury 14 m.

(p. 228)

INN—Swan

to Berkeley 21 m. (p. 125)

INN—Berkeley Arms

to Chepstow 16 m. (p. 229)

INNS—Beaufort Arms,

Three Cranes, George

to Newport 20 m. (p. 231)

INNS—King's Head,

Westgate House

ITINERARY

OF THE

CHELTENHAM AND GREAT WESTERN

UNION RAILWAY.

Swindon Station,—(p. 111)

16 m.

Cricklade (p. 112)

Cricklade Station,—(p. 112)

82 m.

to Cricklade (p. 112)
INNS—White Horse,
White Hart
South Cerney (p. 113)
Ampney Manor House (p.
113)



Cirencester Station,—(p. 113)

91 m.

to Cirencester (p. 113)



to Lechlade 13 m. (p. 109)
INN—New Inn
to Burford 17 m. (p. 105)
INNS—Bull, George
to Northleach 10 m. (p. 115)
INNS—King's Head,
Sherborne Arms
to Stow-on-the-Wold 17 m.
(p. 107)
INN—Unicorn
Stratton (p. 116)
Duntsborne Abbots (p. 116)

Oakley Grove (p. 116)
Rodmarton (p. 116)



Saperton (p. 116) RIVER FROME.

TUNNEL.

Minchinhampton (p. 119) Bisley (p. 118)
Chalford Stream (p. 116)

Stroud Station,—(p. 117)

103 m.



to Stroud (p. 117)

INN—George
to Minchinhampton (p.
119)

INNS—Glaziers' Arms,
Crown

to Woodchester (p. 121)

to Tetbury (p. 121)

INNS—White Hart,
Three Cups

to Wotton-under-Edge 18
m. (p. 122)

INNS—Swan, White Lion

to Dursley 12 m. (p. 124)

INNS—Old Bell, Lamb

to Berkeley 14 m. (p. 125)

INN—Berkeley Arms

to Moreton Valance 7 m.
(p. 127)

Randwick

Standish

Harescombe (p. 127)

Hempstead (p. 127)

Matson (p. 127)

to Bisley (p. 118)

to Cheltenham 15 m. (p.
143)

to Gloucester 10 m. (p. 128)

to Painswick 4 m. (p. 119)

Painswick (p. 119)

Gloucester Station,—(p. 128)

113 m.



to Ledbury 17 m. (p. 133)

INNS—George, Feathers,
New Inn

to Newent 26 m. (p. 134)

to Ross 19 m. (p. 135)

INNS—King's Head,
Swan

to Hereford 31 m. (p. 137)

INNS—City Arms, Black
Swan, Green Dragon,

Mitre, Greyhound

to Mitcheldean 11 m. (p.
140)

INN—George

to Coleford 20 m. (p. 140)

to Stroud 8 m. (p. 117)

INN—George

to Gloucester (p. 128)

INNS—Bell, Booth Hall,
King's Head, Ram

to Painswick 5 m.

to Great Whitcomb 5 m.

INN—Angel
to Newnham 16 m. (p.141)
INN—Bear
to Lydney 21 m.
Badgworth (p. 142)

Leekhampton (p. 142)

Cheltenham Station,—(p. 143)

119 m.

to Cheltenham (p. 143)
INNS—George, Plough,
Fleece, Royal Hotel,
Sheldon's, Old Swan,
Lamb, King's Head,
Crown
to Tewkesbury 10 m. (p.
147)
INNS—Anchor, Cross
Keys, Hop Pole, Swan
to Pershore 20 m. (p. 149)
INN—Angel
to Upton 16 m. (p. 150)
INN—Unicorn
to Ledbury 22 m. (p. 133)
INNS—George, Feathers,
New Inn



to Stroud 14 m. (p. 117)
INN—George
to Cirencester 16 m. (p.
113)
to Northleach 14 m. (p.115)
INNS—King's Head,
Sherborne Arms
to Stow-on-the-Wold 18m.
(p. 107)
INN—Unicorn
to Winchcomb 6 m (p.145)
to Evesham 13 m. (p. 146)
INN—Crown

ITINERARY

OF THE

BRISTOL AND EXETER RAILWAY.

Bristol Station.

TEMPLE MEADS DEPOT.

VIADUCT.

Bridge over the
Harbour.

EMBANKMENT.

COMMENCEMENT OF
EXETER RAILWAY.

Yanley
Long Ashton
Dundry

Brook

Bedminster

CUTTING.

TUNNEL

300 feet long

Brockley

Nailsea Coal Field
Kenn

BRANCH TO NAILSEA.

Yatton Station,—(p. 238)

128½ m. from London.

to Congresbury 2 m.
to Wrington 5 m. (p. 233)



to Kenn and Clevedon 4½
m. (p. 235)
to Kingston Seymour 3 m.

Congresbury
Puxton
Mendip Hills
Banwell

River Yeo

Kingston Seymour
Warle (p. 238)

BRANCH TO WESTON.

Weston Station,—(p. 238)

134 m.

to Banwell 3½ m. (p. 234)
 to Axbridge 7 m. (p. 233)
 to Cheddar 9½ m. (p. 234)



to Wick St. Lawrence 3 m.
 to Weston-on-Sea 4 m.
 (p. 235)

Locking
 Hutton

Wick St. Lawrence
 Uphill

BRANCH TO UPHILL.**Uphill Station,—(p. 239)**

136 m.

to Banwell 4 m. (p. 234)
 to Axbridge 8 m. (p. 233)
 to Cheddar 10½ m. (p. 234)



to Weston-on-the-Sea 4 m.
 (p. 235)
 to Uphill 2 m. (p. 238)

Bleadon (p. 239)
 Lymsham
 East Brent
 South Brent (p. 239)
 Brent Knoll

River Axe
 Bream
 Berrow
 Burnham (p. 239)

BRANCH TO BURNHAM.**Burnham Station,—(p. 239)**

142½ m.

to Axbridge 9 m. (p. 233)



to Burnham 2 m. (p. 239)

Puriton
 Bawdrip

River Brue
 Huntshill
 Pawlet

Bridgewater Station,—(p. 240)

149 m.

to Bridgewater (p. 195)
 INNS—Royal Clarence,
 George
 to Glastonbury 15 m. (p.
 193)



to Nether Stowey 9 m.
 to Enmore 4 m.
 to North Petherion 3 m.

INNS—White Hart,
 George
 to Langport 13 m. (p. 189)
 INN—Swan

River Parret
 Enmore Castle
 North Pether
 North Newton
 St. Michael

River Tone
North Curry
Creech St. Michael
Rushton

CUTTING. Darston
West Monkton
Hestercombe
Cheddon Fitzpaine

Taunton Station,—(p. 240)

161½ m.

to Taunton (p. 198)
INNS—Castle Street Ho-
tel, White Hart, Lou-
don, George

to Langport 14 m. (p. 189)

INN—Swan

to Ilminster 12 m. (p. 190)

INNS—George, Swan

to Chard 17 m.

INNS—Angel, Red Lion,
George

to Axminster 26 m.

INN—George

Bishop's Hull

Bradford

to Watchet 15 m. (p. 197)

to Williton 14 m.

to Stogumber 11 m.

to Dunster 18 m. (p. 197)

to Minehead 21 m. (p. 197)

INN—Feathers

to Porlock 29 m. (p. 197)

to Milverton 8 m. (p. 200)

to Wiveliscombe 12 m. (p.
200)

Staplegrove

Norton Fitzwarren

Hill Farrance

Minehead

Wellington Station,—(p. 241).

167 m.

to Wellington (p. 200)

INN—Squirrel

to Milverton 5 m. (p. 200)

to Wiveliscombe 12 m. (p.
200)

171 m.

Enter Devonshire.

TUNNEL.

Five-eighths of a mile long.

SUMMIT OF THE LINE.

Descent. Burlescombe

Offculme.

CUTTING.

BRANCH TO TIVERTON.

Tiverton Station,—(p. 241).

173½ m.



to Tiverton

TIVERTON is famous for its
lace manufactures, and
has a beautiful church,

2 B 3

the ruins of a celebrated castle, and a handsome grammar school. It is a borough with two members, and a population of 9,766.

INNS—Angel, Three Tuns.

to Bampton 8 m.

BAMPTON has a chalybeate spring.

to South Molton 26 m.

Here is a handsome guildhall, church, and market-place.

INN—George.

to Linton 36 m.

LINTON and LINMOUTH are bathing places in the delightful scenery of the river Lyn.

INN—Lion.

to Barnstaple 40 m.

BARNSTAPLE has a fine church, infirmary, theatre, guildhall, market, bridge of 16 arches, and quay. It is a borough returning two members, and having a population of 6,840.

INNS—Fortescue Arms, Golden Lion, Exeter, Union Hotel.

to Ilfracombe 51 m.

This is a packet station to Swansca, Bristol, and Milford Haven. It is a bathing place, and is much engaged in the transport of mining produce.

INNS—Clarence Hotel, Britannia.

to Torrington 42 m.

to Bideford 49 m.

INNS—New Inn, Bush Hotel.

Warridge.
Welland.

Collumpton Station,—(p. 242).

179 m.

to Honiton 13 m.

HONITON is a borough returning two members, and having a population of 3,509. There is a church, three chapels, free school, and Hospital.

INNS—Dolphin, Golden Lion.

to Axminster 23 m.

Here is a church in the Saxon style, and a Catholic church.

INN—George.

to Lyme Regis 27 m.

INNS—Three Cups, Golden Lion.

to Colyton 30 m.

INNS—Delapole Arms, White Hart.

to Sidmouth 22 m.

INNS—York Hotel, London.



to Collumpton (p. 241)

to Tiverton 7 m.

INNS—Angel, Three Tuns.

to Bradninch 3 m. (p. 242)

INCLINED PLANE

1 in 459.

Heyford.

Bradninch.

Silverton Station,—(p. 242).

186 m.



to Bradninch 3 m. (p. 242)

to Silverton 2 m.

Exeter Station,—(p. 243).

192 m.

to Exeter (p. 243)

INNS—New London, Old London, Clarence, Star, Globe, Half Moon, White Hart.

to Axminster 26 m.

INN—George,

to Colyton 25 m.

INNS—Delapole Arms, White Hart.

to Lyme Regis 30 m.



to Crediton 7½ m.

INNS—Ship, White Hart, Angel.

to Chumleigh 21½ m.

to Barnstaple 37¾ m.

INNS—Fortescue Arms, Golden Lion, Exeter, Union.

to Bideford 39½ m.

INNS—New Inn, Bush.

to Torrington 42½ m.

INNS—Three Cups, Golden Lion.

to Axmouth 25 m.

to Sidmouth 15 m.

INNS—York Hotel, London.

to Budleigh 12 m.

to Topsham 3½ m.

to Exmouth 10½ m.

INNS—Globe, London.

to Hatherleigh 28 m.

to Oakhampton 22½ m.

INN—White Hart.

to Launceston 41½ m.

INNS—King's Arms, White Hart.

to Morton Hampstead 11 m.

Here are the ruins of a Druidical temple, and of two castles, and a logan or rocking stone.

INN—White Hart.

to Tavistock 32 m.

INNS—Bedford, London.

to Beer Alston 38 m.

to Chudleigh 10 m.

Here are the remains of a palace of the bishops of Exeter, and a curious cavern called the Chudleigh Rock.

INN—King's Arms.

to Ashburton 19 m.

INNS—London, Golden Lion.

to Plymouth 43 m.

INNS—Globe, King's Arms Hotel, London, Prince George, Royal Hotel, Weakley's Hotel.

to Newton Abbot 11 m.

INNS—Globe, Bell.

to Totnes 23 m.

INNS—Seven Stars, Seymour Hotel.

to Brixton 24 m.

to Dartmouth 35½ m.

INN—Castle.

to Torquay 23½ m.

INN—The Hotel.

to Teignmouth 15½ m.

This is a favourite watering place, with a population of 4,688, two ancient churches, a theatre, assembly rooms, and promenade.

INNS—Globe, The Hotel.

to Dawlish 13 m.

INNS—London, New Inn.

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